

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1976

Established 1887

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Sunny, with a few clouds. Temp. 15-20 (59-68).  
Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-19 (57-66).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 13-18 (55-64).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 12-17 (54-63).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 11-16 (53-61).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 10-15 (50-59).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 9-14 (48-57).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 8-13 (46-55).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 7-12 (45-54).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 6-11 (43-52).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 5-10 (41-50).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 4-9 (39-48).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 3-8 (37-46).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 2-7 (36-45).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 1-6 (34-43).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 0-5 (32-41).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -1-4 (31-40).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -2-3 (28-37).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -3-2 (27-36).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -4-1 (26-35).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -5-0 (25-32).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -6-1 (24-31).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -7-2 (23-30).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -8-3 (22-29).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -9-4 (21-28).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -10-5 (20-27).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -11-6 (19-26).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -12-7 (18-25).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -13-8 (17-24).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -14-9 (16-23).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -15-10 (15-22).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -16-11 (14-21).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -17-12 (13-20).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -18-13 (12-19).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -19-14 (11-18).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -20-15 (10-17).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -21-16 (9-16).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -22-17 (8-15).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -23-18 (7-14).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -24-19 (6-13).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -25-20 (5-12).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -26-21 (4-11).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -27-22 (3-10).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -28-23 (2-9).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -29-24 (1-8).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -30-25 (0-7).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -31-26 (-1-6).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -32-27 (-2-5).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -33-28 (-3-4).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -34-29 (-4-3).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -35-30 (-5-2).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -36-31 (-5-1).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -37-32 (-6-0).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -38-33 (-6-1).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -39-34 (-7-2).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -40-35 (-7-3).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -41-36 (-7-4).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -42-37 (-7-5).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -43-38 (-7-6).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -44-39 (-7-7).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -45-40 (-7-8).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -46-41 (-7-9).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -47-42 (-7-10).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -48-43 (-7-11).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -49-44 (-7-12).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -50-45 (-7-13).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -51-46 (-7-14).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -52-47 (-7-15).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -53-48 (-7-16).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -54-49 (-7-17).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -55-50 (-7-18).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -56-51 (-7-19).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -57-52 (-7-20).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -58-53 (-7-21).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -59-54 (-7-22).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -60-55 (-7-23).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -61-56 (-7-24).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -62-57 (-7-25).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -63-58 (-7-26).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -64-59 (-7-27).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -65-60 (-7-28).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -66-61 (-7-29).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -67-62 (-7-30).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -68-63 (-7-31).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -69-64 (-7-32).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -70-65 (-7-33).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -71-66 (-7-34).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -72-67 (-7-35).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -73-68 (-7-36).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -74-69 (-7-37).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -75-70 (-7-38).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -76-71 (-7-39).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -77-72 (-7-40).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -78-73 (-7-41).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -79-74 (-7-42).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -80-75 (-7-43).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -81-76 (-7-44).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -82-77 (-7-45).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -83-78 (-7-46).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -84-79 (-7-47).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -85-80 (-7-48).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -86-81 (-7-49).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -87-82 (-7-50).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -88-83 (-7-51).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -89-84 (-7-52).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -90-85 (-7-53).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -91-86 (-7-54).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -92-87 (-7-55).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -93-88 (-7-56).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -94-89 (-7-57).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -95-90 (-7-58).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -96-91 (-7-59).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -97-92 (-7-60).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -98-93 (-7-61).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -99-94 (-7-62).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -100-95 (-7-63).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -101-96 (-7-64).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -102-97 (-7-65).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -103-98 (-7-66).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -104-99 (-7-67).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -105-100 (-7-68).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -106-101 (-7-69).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -107-102 (-7-70).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -108-103 (-7-71).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -109-104 (-7-72).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -110-105 (-7-73).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -111-106 (-7-74).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -112-107 (-7-75).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -113-108 (-7-76).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -114-109 (-7-77).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -115-110 (-7-78).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -116-111 (-7-79).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -117-112 (-7-80).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -118-113 (-7-81).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -119-114 (-7-82).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -120-115 (-7-83).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -121-116 (-7-84).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -122-117 (-7-85).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -123-118 (-7-86).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -124-119 (-7-87).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -125-120 (-7-88).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -126-121 (-7-89).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -127-122 (-7-90).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -128-123 (-7-91).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -129-124 (-7-92).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -130-125 (-7-93).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -131-126 (-7-94).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -132-127 (-7-95).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -133-128 (-7-96).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -134-129 (-7-97).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -135-130 (-7-98).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -136-131 (-7-99).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -137-132 (-7-100).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -138-133 (-7-101).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -139-134 (-7-102).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -140-135 (-7-103).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -141-136 (-7-104).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -142-137 (-7-105).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -143-138 (-7-106).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -144-139 (-7-107).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -145-140 (-7-108).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -146-141 (-7-109).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -147-142 (-7-110).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -148-143 (-7-111).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -149-144 (-7-112).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -150-145 (-7-113).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -151-146 (-7-114).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -152-147 (-7-115).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -153-148 (-7-116).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -154-149 (-7-117).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -155-150 (-7-118).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -156-151 (-7-119).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -157-152 (-7-120).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -158-153 (-7-121).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -159-154 (-7-122).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -160-155 (-7-123).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -161-156 (-7-124).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -162-157 (-7-125).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -163-158 (-7-126).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -164-159 (-7-127).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -165-160 (-7-128).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -166-161 (-7-129).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -167-162 (-7-130).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -168-163 (-7-131).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -169-164 (-7-132).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -170-165 (-7-133).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -171-166 (-7-134).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -172-167 (-7-135).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -173-168 (-7-136).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -174-169 (-7-137).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -175-170 (-7-138).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -176-171 (-7-139).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -177-172 (-7-140).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -178-173 (-7-141).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -179-174 (-7-142).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -180-175 (-7-143).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -181-176 (-7-144).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -182-177 (-7-145).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -183-178 (-7-146).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -184-179 (-7-147).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -185-180 (-7-148).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -186-181 (-7-149).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -187-182 (-7-150).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -188-183 (-7-151).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -189-184 (-7-152).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -190-185 (-7-153).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -191-186 (-7-154).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -192-187 (-7-155).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -193-188 (-7-156).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -194-189 (-7-157).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -195-190 (-7-158).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -196-191 (-7-159).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -197-192 (-7-160).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -198-193 (-7-161).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -199-194 (-7-162).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -200-195 (-7-163).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -201-196 (-7-164).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -202-197 (-7-165).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -203-198 (-7-166).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -204-199 (-7-167).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -205-200 (-7-168).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -206-201 (-7-169).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -207-202 (-7-170).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -208-203 (-7-171).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -209-204 (-7-172).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -210-205 (-7-173).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -211-206 (-7-174).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -212-207 (-7-175).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -213-208 (-7-176).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -214-209 (-7-177).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -215-210 (-7-178).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -216-211 (-7-179).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -217-212 (-7-180).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -218-213 (-7-181).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -219-214 (-7-182).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -220-215 (-7-183).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -221-216 (-7-184).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -222-217 (-7-185).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -223-218 (-7-186).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -224-219 (-7-187).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -225-220 (-7-188).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -226-221 (-7-189).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -227-222 (-7-190).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -228-223 (-7-191).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -229-224 (-7-192).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -230-225 (-7-193).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -231-226 (-7-194).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -232-227 (-7-195).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -233-228 (-7-196).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -234-229 (-7-197).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -235-230 (-7-198).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -236-231 (-7-199).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -237-232 (-7-200).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -238-233 (-7-201).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -239-234 (-7-202).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -240-235 (-7-203).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -241-236 (-7-204).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -242-237 (-7-205).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -243-238 (-7-206).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -244-239 (-7-207).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -245-240 (-7-208).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -246-241 (-7-209).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -247-242 (-7-210).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -248-243 (-7-211).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -249-244 (-7-212).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -250-245 (-7-213).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -251-246 (-7-214).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -252-247 (-7-215).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -253-248 (-7-216).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -254-249 (-7-217).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -255-250 (-7-218).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -256-251 (-7-219).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -257-252 (-7-220).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -258-253 (-7-221).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -259-254 (-7-222).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -260-255 (-7-223).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -261-256 (-7-224).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -262-257 (-7-225).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -263-258 (-7-226).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -264-259 (-7-227).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -265-260 (-7-228).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -266-261 (-7-229).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -267-262 (-7-230).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -268-263 (-7-231).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -269-264 (-7-232).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -270-265 (-7-233).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -271-266 (-7-234).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -272-267 (-7-235).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -273-268 (-7-236).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -274-269 (-7-237).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -275-270 (-7-238).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -276-271 (-7-239).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -277-272 (-7-240).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -278-273 (-7-241).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -279-274 (-7-242).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -280-275 (-7-243).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -281-276 (-7-244).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -282-277 (-7-245).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -283-278 (-7-246).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -284-279 (-7-247).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -285-280 (-7-248).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -286-281 (-7-249).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -287-282 (-7-250).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -288-283 (-7-251).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -289-284 (-7-252).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -290-285 (-7-253).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -291-286 (-7-254).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -292-287 (-7-255).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -293-288 (-7-256).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -294-289 (-7-257).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -295-290 (-7-258).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -296-291 (-7-259).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -297-292 (-7-260).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -298-293 (-7-261).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -299-294 (-7-262).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -300-295 (-7-263).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -301-296 (-7-264).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -302-297 (-7-265).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -303-298 (-7-266).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -304-299 (-7-267).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -305-300 (-7-268).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -306-301 (-7-269).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -307-302 (-7-270).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -308-303 (-7-271).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -309-304 (-7-272).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -310-305 (-7-273).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -311-306 (-7-274).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -312-307 (-7-275).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -313-308 (-7-276).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -314-309 (-7-277).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -315-310 (-7-278).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -316-311 (-7-279).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -317-312 (-7-280).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -318-313 (-7-281).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -319-314 (-7-282).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -320-315 (-7-283).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -321-316 (-7-284).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -322-317 (-7-285).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -323-318 (-7-286).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -324-319 (-7-287).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -325-320 (-7-288).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -326-321 (-7-289).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -327-322 (-7-290).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -328-323 (-7-291).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -329-324 (-7-292).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -330-325 (-7-293).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -331-326 (-7-294).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -332-327 (-7-295).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -333-328 (-7-296).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -334-329 (-7-297).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -335-330 (-7-298).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -336-331 (-7-299).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -337-332 (-7-300).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -338-333 (-7-301).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -339-334 (-7-302).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -340-335 (-7-303).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -341-336 (-7-304).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -342-337 (-7-305).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -343-338 (-7-306).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -344-339 (-7-307).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -345-340 (-7-308).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -346-341 (-7-309).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -347-342 (-7-310).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -348-343 (-7-311).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -349-344 (-7-312).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -350-345 (-7-313).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -351-346 (-7-314).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -352-347 (-7-315).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -353-348 (-7-316).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -354-349 (-7-317).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -355-350 (-7-318).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -356-351 (-7-319).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -357-352 (-7-320).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -358-353 (-7-321).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -359-354 (-7-322).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -360-355 (-7-323).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -361-356 (-7-324).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -362-357 (-7-325).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -363-358 (-7-326).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -364-359 (-7-327).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -365-360 (-7-328).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -366-361 (-7-329).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -367-362 (-7-330).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -368-363 (-7-331).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -369-364 (-7-332).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -370-365 (-7-333).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -371-366 (-7-334).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -372-367 (-7-335).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -373-368 (-7-336).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -374-369 (-7-337).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -375-370 (-7-338).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -376-371 (-7-339).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -377-372 (-7-340).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -378-373 (-7-341).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -379-374 (-7-342).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -380-375 (-7-343).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -381-376 (-7-344).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -382-377 (-7-345).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -383-378 (-7-346).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -384-379 (-7-347).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -385-380 (-7-348).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -386-381 (-7-349).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -387-382 (-7-350).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -388-383 (-7-351).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -389-384 (-7-352).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -390-385 (-7-353).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -391-386 (-7-354).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -392-387 (-7-355).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -393-388 (-7-356).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -394-389 (-7-357).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -395-390 (-7-358).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -396-391 (-7-359).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -397-392 (-7-360).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -398-393 (-7-361).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -399-394 (-7-362).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -400-395 (-7-363).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -401-396 (-7-364).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -402-397 (-7-365).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -403-398 (-7-366).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -404-399 (-7-367).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -405-400 (-7-368).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -406-401 (-7-369).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -407-402 (-7-370).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -408-403 (-7-371).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -409-404 (-7-372).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -410-405 (-7-373).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -411-406 (-7-374).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -412-407 (-7-375).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -413-408 (-7-376).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -414-409 (-7-377).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -415-410 (-7-378).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -416-411 (-7-379).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -417-412 (-7-380).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -418-413 (-7-381).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -419-414 (-7-382).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -420-415 (-7-383).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -421-416 (-7-384).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -422-417 (-7-385).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -423-418 (-7-386).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -424-419 (-7-387).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -425-420 (-7-388).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -426-421 (-7-389).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -427-422 (-7-390).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -428-423 (-7-391).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -429-424 (-7-392).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -430-425 (-7-393).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -431-426 (-7-394).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -432-427 (-7-395).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -433-428 (-7-396).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -434-429 (-7-397).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -435-430 (-7-398).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -436-431 (-7-399).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -437-432 (-7-400).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -438-433 (-7-401).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -439-434 (-7-402).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -440-435 (-7-403).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -441-436 (-7-404).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -442-437 (-7-405).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -443-438 (-7-406).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -444-439 (-7-407).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -445-440 (-7-408).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -446-441 (-7-409).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -447-442 (-7-410).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -448-443 (-7-411).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -449-444 (-7-412).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -450-445 (-7-413).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -451-446 (-7-414).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -452-447 (-7-415).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -453-448 (-7-416).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -454-449 (-7-417).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -455-450 (-7-418).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -456-451 (-7-419).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -457-452 (-7-420).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -458-453 (-7-421).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -459-454 (-7-422).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -460-455 (-7-423).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -461-456 (-7-424).  
Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -462-457 (-7-425).  
Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -463-458 (-7-426).  
Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -464-459 (-7-427).  
Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -465-460 (-7-428).  
Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -466-461 (-7-429).  
Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -467-462 (-7-430).  
Monday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -468-







## No Explosions Above 150 Kilotons

## U.S. Expects Pact With Russia Soon on Restricting A-Tests

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union expect to complete an agreement limiting both peaceful and military nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons "within the next several weeks," the White House and State Department announced yesterday.

In anticipation of the conclusion of a treaty package, neither side is expected to test any more nuclear devices above 150 kilotons (the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT), Robert Furest, the State Department spokesman, said.

[Tonight, the Soviet Union pledged not to "take any actions incompatible" with the underground test ban treaty.]

[An official statement by the State Department said: "The Soviet Union does not intend to take any actions incompatible with the provisions of the treaty, and the understanding that the United States will act in the same way."]

The simultaneous statement by the State Department and the White House was described by an administration official as an effort to emphasize the importance attributed by President Ford to completion of the treaty.

The agreement was made on the sidelines of the talks in Moscow between President Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, for inauguration of a test ban on nuclear weapons exceeding yields of 150 kilotons.

But the weapons treaty was coupled by the two leaders to an agreement on a parallel restriction of tests for peaceful purposes, which is still to be negotiated.

The negotiations on the peaceful explosions began in October, 1974, and were continuing this week in the expectation that

the few remaining issues could soon be resolved, Mr. Furest said.

## Draft Nearly Ready

Earlier, at a special briefing, Fred Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said a draft treaty was virtually completed by the negotiators in Moscow.

A high-ranking administration official said the peaceful explosions treaty could be finished "in a couple of days" rather than weeks, since it was a matter of top-level decisions by policymakers rather than of negotiating technicalities.

The Soviet Union stopped testing high-yield nuclear devices at the end of last year after 10 big explosions in the year. The United States, which tested 15 weapons underground in Nevada last year, completed this year's series of nine tests on March 17. They were in the range of 500 kilotons.

"We have no plans to conduct further tests in the near future," Mr. Ikle said, but he denied that this meant "a moratorium" on large nuclear tests.

He also held out the hope that the treaty package, when it is completed and presented to Congress for ratification, would pave the way for lowering the threshold of nuclear tests in the two countries "down toward zero."

"It will be a real step in the direction of a comprehensive test ban," he asserted, adding that the United States hoped the Soviet Union would eventually give up the idea of explosions for peaceful purposes.

## U.S. Halted Tests

The United States made its last nuclear test in its peaceful purposes program in May, 1973, with the simultaneous detonation of three 30-kiloton bombs in Colorado. Since then, according to Mr. Ikle, the government has concluded that nuclear explosions for civilian engineering purposes are not useful.

Mr. Ikle said the U.S. negotiating team in Moscow had not detected any slowing in the pace of the talks as a result of the cooling political climate between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"If anything, they moved faster in the last few months," he remarked, adding, "There were never any acrimonious periods." The State Department also announced that the Soviet Union had responded to a February proposal put forth by the United States on a new treaty for limiting strategic arms. Mr. Furest declined to elaborate on the Soviet reply, which was apparently conveyed to Mr. Ford through the Soviet Embassy.

A new arms pact would limit nuclear missile launchers and bombers to 2,400 for each side.



Julia and Joseph Quinlan interviewed after decision.

## Quinlan Case Ruling Reversed

## Court Backs Parents' Right In U.S. to Let Daughter Die

From Wire Dispatches

TRENTON, N.J., April 1.—Doctors may turn off the respirator maintaining the life of Karen Quinlan without fear of civil suit or criminal prosecution, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled yesterday. Reversing a decision of a New Jersey Superior Court judge, the state's highest court, in a 7-to-0 decision, held that Karen's father, Joseph Quinlan, could be named guardian of the comatose young woman.

The court then ruled that Mr. Quinlan could let his 22-year-old daughter die if he could find competent medical authorities who agree with him that she is beyond recovery.

Mr. Quinlan sought to be named guardian of his daughter for the express purpose of ordering that the artificial life-support system that has sustained her through almost a year of coma and physical deterioration be discontinued.

A spokesman for the New Jersey attorney general's office, which had opposed Mr. Quinlan's request, said the state is considering an appeal.

However, Attorney General William Hyland said in a statement, "The Supreme Court decision is highly compassionate and probably represents the consensus of society on this subject."

"This is the decision we have been praying for," said Karen's mother, Julia Quinlan. The Quinlans said they would give the state time to consider an appeal before asking to have the respirator disconnected.

"We hope at the last minute the Lord will take her and we won't have to remove her from her respirator," Mr. Quinlan said. But, he said, he and his wife will order the life-support treatment stopped if left with a decision.

## No Hope

"There is no hope and there hasn't been any," said Mrs. Quinlan, who told reporters she wept when the attorney for the family, Paul Armstrong, telephoned from Trenton to tell them of the court decision.

"I feel this responsibility has been put on us by God. We have to act on it. Once we made our decision, we never had any doubt," Mr. Quinlan said.

Mr. Armstrong said the court decision "manifests the majesty of the common law and its ability to address sociological innovations."

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Richard Hughes, the court rejected the Quinlans' argument that Karen's continuance on the respirator represented cruel and unusual punishment and violated her freedom of religion.

The court agreed, however, that Karen has a constitutional right of privacy that would allow a decision to turn off the respirator.

"We have no doubt, in these unhappy circumstances, that if Karen were herself, miraculously lucid for an interval not altering the existing prognosis of the condition to which she would soon return, and in perspective of her irreversible condition, she could effectively decide upon discontinuance of the life-support apparatus even if it meant the prospect of natural death," the court said.

"We have no hesitancy in deciding (in this case) that no external compelling interest of the state could compel Karen to endure the unendurable, only to



Karen Quinlan AP.

vegetate a few measurable months with no realistic possibility of returning to any semblance of cognitive or sapient life. We perceive no threat of logic distinguishing between such a choice on Karen's part and a similar choice which could be made by a competent patient terminally ill, ridden by cancer and suffering great pain.

"Our affirmation of Karen's inalienable right of choice would ordinarily be based upon her competency to assert it. The sad truth, however, is that she is grossly incompetent and we cannot discern her supposed choice based on the testimony of her previous conversations with friends.

"Nevertheless, we have concluded that Karen's rights of privacy may be asserted on her behalf by her guardian under the peculiar circumstances here present."

The court then held that the attending physician, with concurrence of Karen's guardian and family and the hospital's Ethics Committee, may legally withdraw the life-support system.

Karen's doctors had argued that taking her off the life-support system would conflict with their professional judgment and could leave them open to both civil and criminal actions.

The Superior Court ruling by Judge Robert Muir Jr. in November had upheld the doctors, saying that the treatment or absence of treatment in Karen's case was a decision for the doctors alone. It was that decision that was appealed to the State Supreme Court.

Karen has been in a coma since April 15. Although traces of quinine and tranquilizers were found in her bloodstream, doctors testified they do not know what caused the brain damage that led to her coma.

## Daily Doses of Estriol

## U.S. to Test Use of Hormone to Prevent Breast Cancer

By Jane E. Brody

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla., April 1 (NYT).—A Nebraska cancer specialist is planning to test daily doses of an estrogen hormone as a means of preventing breast cancer in women.

A proposal for a clinical trial of the hormone, called estriol, which may ultimately involve up to 10,000 women, is expected to be approved shortly by the Food and Drug Administration, an agency spokesman said yesterday. It is believed that this would be the first wide-scale test of a drug aimed at preventing cancer.

Dr. Henry Lemon, head of oncology at the University of Nebraska Medical School, this week told the closing session of the American Cancer Society's seminar for science writers that studies made of estriol so far

suggested that the hormone could significantly reduce the risk of breast cancer.

Breast cancer, the leading cancer killer of American women, will develop in more than 8 million American women now living if present trends continue.

The proposed trial is based on numerous observations of laboratory animals and women that have suggested that, the higher the level of estriol in the blood, the lower the risk of developing breast cancer.

Natural Production

During pregnancy, natural estriol production increases a thousandfold, Dr. Lemon told the seminar, and several studies have shown that women who have at least one child before the age of 25 have half the breast cancer risk that American women usually face.

Asian women, whose chance of

getting breast cancer is a sixth that of white American women, also have higher amounts of estriol in their blood relative to the two other natural estrogens, estrone and estradiol.

A decade ago, Dr. Lemon reported that breast cancer patients were far more likely to have reduced amounts of estriol in their blood than healthy women.

Since then, he and his colleagues have studied the effects of estriol and other hormones on the incidence of breast cancer in rats exposed to cancer-causing agents.

## Daily Doses Planned

Whereas estrone and estradiol (a hormone that some brands of oral contraceptives contain) reduced the breast cancer risk in the animals by half, estriol gave more than 90-per-cent protection, Dr. Lemon said.

## Drivers Begin Truck Strike Across U.S.

## Threat to Economy Considered Possible

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP).—Members of the Teamsters Union launched a trucking strike across the country today and there were scattered reports of violence.

The walkout began after negotiations failed to reach agreement on a new national contract. Their negotiations adjourned early this morning but they were resumed later. Wages, fringe benefits and a cost-of-living clause were the sticking points.

If the strike continued for a long period, the nation's economy would face disruption because of the cutback in the interstate flow of goods. The teamsters haul about 60 per cent of the country's manufactured products.

Although the walkout was generally peaceful, shots were fired at a trucker in Cleveland and in Detroit a 22-year-old man was beaten by several picketers when he tried to park his truck at a company lot. Stones were thrown at trucks on a road in southwest Michigan.

## N.T.C. Transit

In New York City, meanwhile, a transit workers' strike that would have affected about 3 million subway and bus riders was averted with the pre-dawn announcement of tentative agreement on a new contract for 34,000 employees of the transit system.

San Francisco faced a second day without public transport in a continuing strike by about 1,900 of approximately 20,000 city workers protesting pay cuts. Labor leaders said picketing would spread to two city-county hospitals.

Labor Secretary W. J. Casey Jr. and other federal officials had no comment on the teamsters' strike and there was no immediate indication that the Ford administration would seek a Taft-Hartley Act injunction against the walkout. The union, with 400,000 members, is the nation's largest labor group.

The union's president, Frank Fitzsimmons, said here that the pre-negotiator for the trucking industry was "in the hall park" meaning that it was not unreasonable far from teamster demands. The industry negotiator said that he had substantially improved the industry's settlement offer in its final proposal.

## Before Deadline

Negotiators had worked through the night to reach a new contract for the New York City transit workers. The accord was announced shortly before a 4:30 a.m. strike deadline.

The pact calls for a cost-of-living boost of one cent an hour for each increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent in the city's cost-of-living index. There also is a wage-reopener clause to be invoked "in the event any city union receives benefits better than this contract." The transit workers made an average of \$16.51 a year under the old contract.

Union officials said the settlement would not affect the present 50-cent one-way bus and subway fare, at least not this year.

In San Francisco, the municipal bus system, recreation facilities and most public works departments remained shut down. The transit system carries about 250,000 persons daily.

The strike was begun by 1900 machineists, plumbers, electricians and other city employees, over a proposed \$5.7 million cut in the city payroll.

## Ford Asks Funds For Development

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—President Ford asked Congress yesterday to appropriate \$680 million for the Inter-American Development Bank and \$15 million for the African Development Fund.

The money for the Inter-American Development Bank would be a first installment of the U.S. subscription for replenishment of the bank's capital for the period 1976-78.

The request for the African Development Fund is for the initial U.S. contribution required to make the United States a member of the institution.



TRIAL RUN—Three South American javalinas, carrying overweight jockeys, galloped, or whatever they do, in a training race Wednesday at Gulfstream Park in Hallandale, Fla., in a warm-up for their run-for-the-money show on Saturday.

## Senate Upset By Treatment Of Candidates

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—The Senate yesterday condemned as the "work of a gang of thugs" incidents in Madison, Wis., in which Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., was spat upon and Alabama Gov. George Wallace was taunted by demonstrators with wheel-chairs.

The Senate voted unanimously for a resolution characterizing the incidents as cruel, callous and undemocratic.

The resolution, sponsored by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., put the Senate on record as deploring and condemning "the cruel and reprehensible conduct of a gang of common thugs."

## Carter Took Free Trips on 2 Firms' Jets

By Nicholas M. Horrock

ATLANTA, April 1 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter took free trips on executive jets of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and the Coca-Cola Co. while governor of Georgia even though the state provides aircraft and travel funds for the governor's use, according to businessmen and former state officials.

The longest trip, according to interviews and records, was a three-week sweep through Latin America that Mr. Carter took aboard a Lockheed JetStar executive plane in April, 1972.

Mr. Carter also used Coca-Cola Co. private jets to attend several national and Southern governors' conferences and may have ridden on flights to Washington and other places, according to former state officials and a Coca-Cola official. Lockheed and Coca-Cola have major installations in Georgia.

Mr. Carter, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was queried at a news conference in Appleton, Wis. He described the Lockheed trip as a routine trade mission that promoted Georgia products and benefited the people of Georgia.

## No Secrecy

"There was no secrecy about it. It was reported and it ought to be," he said.

Lockheed Corp. made the trip to sell JetStars and Hercules C-130 military cargo planes to Latin American governments and private customers.

The use of corporate executive aircraft by public officials raises questions of whether the companies providing the flights can obtain favors from the officials they carry as passengers. Last year, Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland came under widespread criticism for taking trips on private corporate aircraft.

Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press spokesman, asserted that the former governor's flights had not constituted a conflict of interest.

## No Obligation

"He never did a favor for either company," Mr. Powell said in a telephone interview. "I'm sure he felt no obligation to these companies."

Mr. Powell and Rex Granum, a Carter campaign spokesman based in Atlanta, said that neither the Lockheed nor the Coca-Cola trip had been taken on what Mr. Granum called "private business or personal affairs" but had been for state business.

Mr. Granum said the campaign staff did not have a list of all such Coca-Cola flights, their purpose or the destination, but the staff was attempting to prepare one.

He and Mr. Powell acknowledged, however, that the state had not reimbursed Coca-Cola or Lockheed for the transportation. The state of Georgia provides travel funds for gubernatorial trips on state business. It also maintains for the governor a small fleet of aircraft and pilots.

## Decrying Deals With Russians

## Reagan Uses Nationwide TV To Hit Ford Foreign Policy

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—Ronald Reagan presented his case against the "wandering" foreign policy of the Ford administration last night, making a nationally televised speech aimed at raising money for his financially hard-pressed presidential campaign.

The former governor of California asserted that President Ford had substituted the words "peace through strength" for "deterrence" without any actual change in a foreign policy of accommodation with the Soviet Union.

"I believe in the peace of which Mr. Ford spoke—as much as any man," Mr. Reagan said. "But peace does not come from weakness or from retreat. It comes from restoration of American military superiority."

Mr. Ford's campaign chairman, Rogers Morton, said afterward: "This is former Gov. Reagan's basic stump speech. There is nothing new in it—nothing that hasn't already been repudiated by a majority of Republican voters."

## Basic Message

Earlier yesterday, a Reagan aide had said that the Californian would use the speech to "redefine his candidacy."

While Mr. Reagan did not do that, he did introduce millions of television viewers to the basic message he has been using since March 4—a message that his strategists believe helped him in an upset victory over Mr. Ford in the March 23 North Carolina primary.

The message's main thrust is that the United States has become dangerously weak militarily in relation to the Soviet Union and that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has trusted the Russians too much.

Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Ford's signing of the Helsinki pact on cooperation and security in Europe had put a U.S. "stamp of approval on Russia's enslavement of the captive nations."

"Now we must ask if someone is giving away our freedom," Mr. Reagan said. "Dr. Kissinger is quoted as saying that he thinks of the U.S. as Athens and the Soviet Union as Sparta. 'The day of the U.S. is past and today is the day of the Soviet Union.' And he added, 'My job as secretary of state is to negotiate the most acceptable second-best position available.'"

The quotations attributed to Mr. Kissinger are from a forthcoming book by Adam B. Luzzatto Jr. (ret.), a Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in Virginia. His quotation from an alleged conversation with Mr. Kissinger has been disavowed by the secretary.

Mr. Reagan used—in the only completely new material in his speech last night—another description of State Department thinking about Soviet power.

Mr. Reagan said that columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak last month reported that State Department Counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt had said, in effect, that Eastern Europe's "captive nations should give up any claim of national sovereignty and simply become part of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak wrote (ET, March 22) that in December Mr. Sonnenfeldt "told a London meeting of U.S. ambassadors to European nations that the 'inorganic, unnatural relationship' between Moscow and Eastern Europe based on Soviet military prowess threatens world peace. 'So,' he concluded, 'it must be our policy to strive for an evolution that makes the relationship between the Eastern

Europeans and the Soviet Union an organic one."

Mr. Kissinger has claimed that the columnists misrepresented Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks.

## Ford Assails Congress

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—President Ford denounced the Democratic-controlled Congress last night as having a "record of failure; a record of timidity."

He told about 1,000 Republicans at a fund-raising dinner here that the Democratic Congress "out of step and out of touch with the American people" and he pledged to do everything he can to elect this fall a Republican majority on Capitol Hill.

The President did not mention by name his opponent in the Republican presidential primaries, but he seemed to have had Mr. Reagan in mind when he pledged to his cheering audience that he would do nothing to disrupt the unity of the GOP during the campaign.

Mr. Ford said that the overall unity of the party "has been in philosophy all along and I will not abandon it in 1976."

## 3d Soviet Protest By U.S. Embassy

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI).—The U.S. government today filed its third protest with the Soviet Union in a week concerning the harassment of U.S. diplomats in Moscow.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said the protest was contained in a diplomatic note handed to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The spokesman said the note cited threatening telephone calls, a telegram campaign and a bomb threat at the embassy Monday the second in a week.

U.S. diplomats have been receiving anonymous phone calls from Soviet citizens complaining about alleged harassment of Soviet diplomats and buildings in the United States.

## NOBODY IN EUROPE CAN BEAT OUR ROCK-BOTTOM TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

## MICHEL SWISS

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES  
FASHION ACCESSORIES  
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT  
FREE SAMPLES

16 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS

Phone: 261.71.71.

## Baccarat

The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

30 bis Rue de Paradis Paris.

Tel: 770-64-30.

Open Monday-Friday, 2 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

## 2. Your mother worries.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



## U.S. Diplomacy in Lebanon

Containment of the fast-building explosion in Lebanon now rests on U.S. diplomacy, in the person of special envoy Dean Brown. His mission is to put into effect the formula for Christian-Muslim power-sharing that Syria drafted last January, but could not subsequently enforce. If he succeeds, the region can return to a focus on the larger brooding issues of the Arab-Israeli dispute. If he fails, the brutal 11-month civil war in Lebanon will not only continue, but will almost certainly draw in others—first Syria, then Israel, then who knows whom.

Ambassador Brown, a recently retired U.S. diplomat and an old Mideast hand, has a fearsome task before him. Lebanon's more militant Christians, fearing they will be drowned in a Moslem sea, refuse to surrender the political privileges that the departing French left them 30 years ago. The more militant Moslems insist on reclaiming those privileges and, apparently, then some. Syria, chiefly to build up its prestige in the Arab world, tried boldly last January to impose a new distribution of power in Beirut. But the Syrians have failed miserably. President Assad, the would-be peacemaker, turns out to have overreached in the old Nasser style. He cannot leash the rampaging Moslem leftists in Lebanon. Worse for him, he cannot control Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, which he first authorized to assist the Lebanese Moslems, but which is now showing a certain mind of its own. The PLO evidently feels that Syria, in bringing internal peace to Lebanon, may also curb PLO anti-Israel operations there, as it has in Syria.

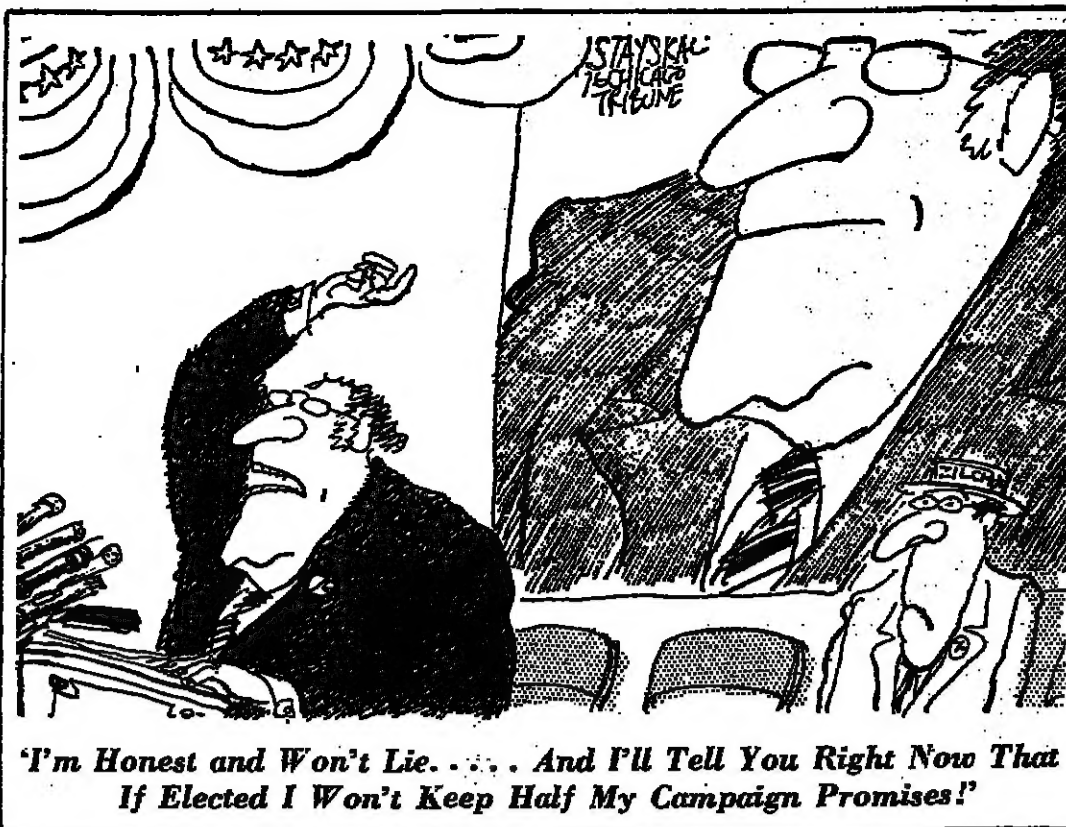
What are Ambassador Brown's chances? Being an outsider and, in particular, being an American, he can perhaps relay or evoke concessions that the parties could not make directly to each other or to Syria. For the United States is still the one foreign power to which all but the least compromise-minded elements of the Mideast look for mediation of their interests. Second, it is utterly

clear that if Syria intervenes with its own forces in Lebanon and thereby faces Israel with the prospect of converting its one heretofore passive neighboring state into an active "confrontation" state, then the Israelis will also intervene. This lack of ambiguity about Israel's intentions is perhaps Ambassador Brown's best card in his effort to induce the Lebanese to compromise with each other.

So the United States is taking a gamble by abandoning quiet diplomacy and handwringing for a visible mediator's role in a deteriorating situation where all the easy answers are long since gone. But the stakes and prospects justify it nonetheless, in our view. We note with approval, too, that the man chosen for the job is a respected but relatively obscure professional diplomat and not a figure like Secretary of State Kissinger, who, for all his talents, carries with him in the Mideast these days the encumbrances of a publicity apparatus and a large commitment of U.S. prestige.

While awaiting the outcome, it remains only to note the attack on U.S. policy leveled on Tuesday by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., while campaigning in Wisconsin. Conceding he had made no such proposal publicly at the time, Mr. Jackson said that months ago President Ford should have dispatched U.S. Marines to Lebanon as President Eisenhower had done in 1958. That Mr. Jackson, ostensibly a student of foreign policy, should fail to detect the differences between 1958, when the United States was self-confident at home and scarcely challenged in the Mideast, and 1976 is startling enough. That he should offer his suggestion, admittedly one already overtaken by events, at a moment of budding crisis is astounding. It was a cheap shot ill-befitting someone claiming to be fit for the White House. We trust that neither he nor any other presidential candidate will take such an irresponsible step again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



## Reading Jimmy Carter

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—At least this much is clear by now: Jimmy Carter is the most interesting new political phenomenon this country has seen in a long time. His appeal crosses some of the old lines of party and ideology. He has coolly withstood the worst that critics could throw at him, and polls show his national support deepening.

Lately, he has met and survived what have to be called tough audiences: Small groups of the powerful and the articulate in Washington and New York. My impression of one such occasion was that the listeners were struck most of all by how smart Carter was—sharp in his political estimates, informed on a variety of foreign and domestic issues. In an article in *New York* magazine, Richard Reeves said he had found that "many national reporters believed he was the smartest politician they had ever covered."

### Impressed

Reeves, a skeptic, was evidently impressed himself. So have been such other nonsport touches as Mike Royko in the *Chicago Daily News* and Meg Greenfield in *Newsweek*.

The sudden realization that Jimmy Carter has to be taken seriously is a little reminiscent of John Kennedy's emergence in 1960. Many established figures had written him off, too, as an outsider of insufficient weight. The same takes as a campaigner made themselves felt.

Not that Carter is similar to the Senator Kennedy of 1960. He lacks the disarming Kennedy self-mockery, seeming more single-minded in his focus on politics. On the other hand, he is intelligent in not just the political sense: He reads more and more widely, than any recent U.S. politician.

Some of the critical things said about Carter by unfriendly commentators have fallen of their own weight. The charge that he is a covert racist is hard to maintain when he wins heavy support from blacks. He is no more vague on issues than other candidates; he just refuses to give one-sentence answers to complicated questions. His ability to attract voters of different professions, ideologies, while novel, is not exactly a bad thing for a country that has been so divided.

### Troubled Voters

What remains to trouble a number of thoughtful voters—a substantial number, I would guess—is something else. A reader in Shaftsbury, Vt., writes, "Frank L. Oktavek, put it well in a letter."

"Carter's virtues are apparent," Mrs. Oktavek wrote. "Intelligence, tenacity, competence. Still, he is an enigma—not because he's waffled on issues but because he's a specimen we've never known." To several of the people in Vermont or New York or Wisconsin he may be an unknown quantity, unsettlingly so, especially because he is religious—though in fact he shows no signs of zealotry. But beyond that, people wonder about his inner political values. They have no intuitive sense of the man.

A vote for Jimmy Carter is no doubt, to a degree, a leap in the dark: A vote for possibilities. But in the many words he has spoken over these last months one may begin to perceive clues to the inner man.

In an interview with *The Washington Post*, for example, he was asked about amnesty. Carter has said he would pardon all those who fled the country rather than serve in Vietnam. Why he speaks of pardon instead of amnesty is not very clear. He has also said that he found it hard to arrive at that position. He was asked why. "I live where I live," he replied, "defecting from military service is almost unheard of. Most of the young people in my section of Georgia are quite poor. They didn't know how to get to Canada. They didn't have money to hide in college. They thought the war was wrong. They preferred to stay at home, but still went to Vietnam. A substantial proportion of them were black... they were never heroes, and I feel a very great appreciation to them..."

"So for a long time it was hard

for me to address the question in objective fashion, but I think it's time to get the Vietnamese war over with. I don't have any desire to punish anyone. I'd just like to tell the young folks who did defect to come back home, with no requirement that you be punished or that you serve in some humanitarian capacity of anything. Just come back home, the whole thing's over..."

"When I issue the pardon if I'm elected president, my first week in office, I don't intend to criticize the young people who left the country. I'd just issue a blanket pardon without comment."

There is enough of the man in that to distinguish him from his main opponent, Sen. Henry Jackson, an absolutely known quantity. He has been a liberal on domestic issues, as he emphasizes. But he was Richard Nixon's first choice for secretary of defense, and he was a last-ditch supporter of the Vietnam war.

On amnesty, Jackson says he would seek some way to get the young men back, but not unconditionally: "It would not be fair for those individuals who violated the law to be officially excused from penalty while others often following the law accepted the obligation of service."

## Nixon as the Last Picture Show

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I don't know when perspective is going to set in, but until it does, read this: Nixon is the last picture show.

The reputation, meanwhile, of the only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history.

The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A gang of over-zealous Republican police decide they should find out what is going on in Democratic headquarters, and to that end organize a team to burglarize those offices and bring out information that might be politically useful. The end result of that attempted invasion of the professional privacy of Lawrence O'Brien was a

dozen people in jail, and the resignation of a president of the United States, the first time in history. The only prominent surviving Cabinet member of that administration, Henry Kissinger, has been under constant attack because he had a hand—how direct, we do not know—in expediting a dozen telephone taps that sought to isolate the sources of leaks of national security information.

It is ceaselessly pointed out by the critics that one or two of the people whose telephones were tapped were in no visible way connected with national security matters, giving rise to the possibility that a Republican administration had a prurient interest in the private affairs of these men.

The last time out on film, Redford was a CIA agent who was finally revealed by his profession. Now he is born again, unburdened of doubts: I Was a Spy for Woodward & Bernstein, and Found Out All About Pat Nixon's Sex Life. Attempt for a moment, to recapture perspective. A



# The Living Sarah Bernhardt

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 1 (UPI)—During the 1950s the American critic George Jean Nathan asked for news of the French stage from a friend just back from Paris. He was told of the rising young dramatists and directors and of the many veteran stars who then continued to shine.

"And what of Sarah Bernhardt?" he asked. "Is she still dead?"

The question in Nathan's fashion is a statement. According to the records, Sarah Bernhardt died in her Boulevard Pétrole mansion on March 25, 1923, and national mourning was declared. But it was a non-event. The impact of her dramatic personality survives.

This week an exhibition, illustrating the wide range of her career and its scene, opened at the Espace Pierre Cardin, where it occupies three crowded floors. Wooden mannequins wearing her costumes stand in the main hall. In one partition the salon of her home, where she held court, has been reproduced with furniture, purple drapes and ornate appointments. A white fur rug before the fireplace. In another section there is a replica of her loge with the dressing table at which she prepared for her performances.

## Artists She Inspired

The works of artists whom she inspired are everywhere. Here is the young Sarah by Julien Masson and there in the formal oils of Georges Clairin the established actress of the 1870s lounging on the cushioned divan with a greyhound at her feet. Laque's medal of her head, Dues's pastel of her by the sea, Mares's sculpture, Delamare's portrait of her as Ophelia are on show as are excerpts from her correspondence, fans and screens designed for her by Clairin, countless photographs of her "on" and "off" crayon and pencil drawings of her, caricatures of her, Mucha's elongated posters of her and samples of her own sculpture and painting. The highly publicized coffin in which she claimed to sleep and which—with her motto "Quand Mème!" upon it—always traveled with her is not there. She was buried in it.

Sarah Bernhardt held the throne of the theater for 60 years—from early fame in the 1860s into the 1920s. Nothing ever daunted her. She set up a canteen-hospital in the Odéon during the Franco-Prussian war, and in 1917, after the amputation of a leg, she went to the front lines to play before the troops.

Trained at the Comédie-Française, a student of Samson, she

played the classics, comedies, melodramas and "La Dame aux Camélias" the world over in her own tongue, defying all language barriers. She acted before the tear in St. Petersburg and in circus tents for Texas cowboys, for the prisoners in San Quentin, in the roccoco opera houses of Latin America and in the vaudeville halls of the United States—in North Africa, the Middle East, in Australia and on the Riviera. Thomas Edison recorded her *voix d'or*—of which Lytton Strachey wrote: "There is more than gold in it; there is thunder and lightning, heaven and hell." Victor Hugo knelt before her for her interpretation of the queen in "Raynha."

More than a great actress, she was a great artist who acted. Her talents were multiple, as her sculpture, painting and her memoirs attest. As a public figure she held the world's attention. She flew over Paris in a balloon and ignored Victorian morality, though she was a friend of the Queen. She spurred offers to act in Germany for many years, claiming her price too high, it being the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine. When she finally visited Berlin on tour the Kaiser gave a luncheon for her at Potsdam which nearly caused a diplomatic incident. A toast to France was proposed, but Sarah amended it: "To all of France."

She responded with vigor to any challenge, never fearing ridicule. She even played Hamlet and when she and Mrs. Pat Campbell co-starred in "Felléas and Méliandre" Max Beerholm remarked: "Both of them are old enough to know better."

A selection of her films is being shown in the cinema hall of the Espace Pierre Cardin daily at 6 p.m. These include the duel from "Hamlet" and some reels from "Queen Elizabeth," but it is im-

Sarah Bernhardt as she appeared in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" in 1907.

possible to judge her acting genius from these twitching souvenirs.

She was filming a few weeks before her death, and when she was no longer able to visit the studio, she arranged for the shooting to continue in her home. After several relapses into coma, Bernhardt announced: "Now they can film me in bed."

During World War II, the occupying Nazis, remembering the Potsdam incident, changed the name of the theater named for her to "Théâtre de la Ville." After the armistice her name was restored to her playhouse. Unaccountably it has disappeared again. This seems the moment to demand its return.

"L'Aiglon," which Edmond Rostand wrote for Sarah Bernhardt in 1900 and in which at 56 she created the youthful duke of Reichstadt, Napoleon's dying son



## OPERA

### Hometown Tribute to Bellini

By William Weaver

CATANIA, Italy, April 1 (UPI).—The native city of Vincenzo Bellini is rightly and obviously proud of its most famous musical son. There is a rich and fascinating Bellini museum, a luxuriantly verdant Bellini Park, handsome Bellini monument, and—most important of all—the Teatro Massimo Bellini, inaugurated in 1980, one of Italy's loveliest small opera houses.

Though it operates on a restricted budget, the Teatro Massimo Bellini manages every year to present a credible, varied opera season, usually with one or two events of more than local interest, and always, of course, with at least one opera by Bellini himself.

The most important production of the current season opened Tuesday to a crowded, cheering house. It was a revival of Bellini's "Zaira," rarest of his works, never before presented in this century. Written in 1829, to open the new Teatro Regio in Parma, "Zaira" was a failure at the time. Instead of recasting it and trying it out elsewhere, Bellini used the score as a mine from which to extract numbers for later works: several of "Zaira's" finest scenes were used in the later "I Capricci di Montecchi," while others went into "Norma" and even into "I Puritani." The composer's last opera, six years after "Zaira."

Though the autograph score exists in the Naples conservatory, nobody paid much attention to it until recently, when the Catania theater decided to stage it. The musicologist Rubino Profeta prepared a performing version, and Renata Scotta was engaged to sing the title role. The role, in fact, demands a star, since "Zaira" is on the stage much of the time and is the dramatic focus of the work. Based on the Voltaire tragedy, Felice Romani's libretto is the tale of a Christian prisoner, torn between her faith and her love for the sultan, who loves her. Miss Scotta was touching in the many lyrical pages of the score; in some of the trickier passages, however, the voice tended to harden and turn shrill (the last act cabaret—"Ab! crudeli!" was especially unhappy). Still, this was a convincing and commanding performance.

In the travesty part of Neri and the mezzo-soprano Maria Luisa Nave cut a dashing figure and sang effectively. Outstanding was the Coramano of Giorgio Casaleto Lamberini; though the part is small, the gifted tenor made the most of it. Luigi Roni was a romantic sultan (sometimes as in the last act—clipping in an inappropriate verismo style). Of the other singers, Mario Rinaudo deserves praise for his restrained portrayal of Lusignano, Zaira's dying father. Full as it is of echoes of Bellini's later, greater operas, the score of "Zaira" is never dull (and it is a long work). The conductor Danilo Belardinelli imposed crisp tempos on his orchestra and drew good playing from it. Attilio Colonnello designed some sumptuous costumes, but his set was cluttered and unhelpful and his direction seemed perfunctory. But nothing could seriously detract from the excitement and success of this significant revival.

### Award to Rubinstein

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Polish-born Arthur Rubinstein, 89, today received the highest U.S. award to a civilian, the Medal of Freedom, in tribute to his talent as one of the world's great pianists. Mr. Rubinstein has been honored with awards from France, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Poland, Chile and other countries and by many cities and universities. The White House invited about 100 guests to a ceremony in the East Room, which was followed by a luncheon for a smaller gathering.



MONTGOMERY FUNERAL.—The coffin of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, escorted by Coldstream Guards, on the way to Windsor Castle where funeral services were held yesterday. Dignitaries from many nations, led by Prince Philip, attended the rites whose military and religious pageantry contrasted with his simple burial. The hero of El Alamein was buried under a 250-year old yew tree in the tiny cemetery of a 12th century church in the village of Binsed.

## Obituaries

### Photographer Paul Strand, Noted for Still, Film Work

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—Paul Strand, 85, an American still and film photographer who made prize-winning pictures on three continents for 60 years, died yesterday at his home at Orgeval, near Paris.

A display of his black-and-white stills is currently on exhibit at the London National Portrait Gallery after touring major museums of the United States, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It will come to Paris next year.

Mr. Strand's first exhibition was held in New York, his native city, in 1906. In 1915, he had a show at the gallery there of Alfred Stieglitz.

He started making movies by filming medical operations soon after World War I. After that, he collaborated with the painter Charles Sheeler on a six-minute documentary called "Manhattan" which incorporated many of the dras of the abstractionists who then dominated European painting.

Frontier Films Later he did "Redes" ("The Vase") for the Mexican government and was a photographer for the film "The Plow That Broke the Plains." As president of Frontier Films in the 1930s and 1940s, he also was photographer of "Native Land."

After that he returned to still photography, doing books on New England, the Outer Hebrides, Italy, Mexico and France.

For the last 25 years he lived in France with his wife, photographer Hazel Kingsbury, but their work continued to take them to many countries, most recently Egypt and Ghana. In Paris they worked with a group of collaborators who are perpetuating Mr. Strand's theories of photography.

### Roger Riviere

SAINT-ETIENNE, France, April 1 (UPI).—Roger Riviere, 60, former champion bicyclist, died today of throat cancer.

In 1958, Mr. Riviere became the first bicyclist to pedal more than 7 kilometers (43 miles) in an hour. He finished third in the Tour de France in 1959 and in 1960 he was closing on the leader when he suffered a fall that left him 50 per cent paralyzed.

### Rosie Maurel

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—Rosie Maurel, 56, medical and science reporter for French television channel 2, died today of injuries sustained in an automobile accident March 27.

Before joining French television in 1971, she had been a medical and science reporter with the magazine Science and the Future, news service and at the news magazine L'Express.

### Ford Designates State Dept. Aide

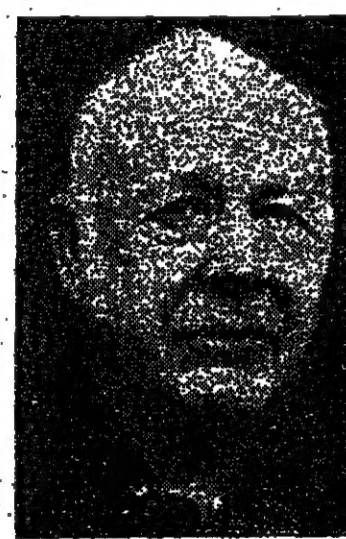
WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—President Ford announced today that he plans to name Charles Robinson, a former San Francisco business executive, as deputy U.S. secretary of state.

Mr. Robinson has been under secretary of state for economic affairs since December, 1974. As deputy, he would replace Robert McInerney, who resigned this week. Mr. Robinson, 58, was president of the Marconia Corp. of San Francisco, a mining firm.

### Fog, Strike Disrupt Rome Air Traffic

ROME, April 1 (AP).—Air traffic was disrupted at Fiumicino airport today by fog and strikes.

Thick fog, unusual here, forced airport officials to divert 11 flights to Ciampino Airport. A five-hour strike by ground personnel delayed the departure and arrival of some planes.



Paul Strand in a detail of portrait by his wife.

### 3 Nations Pledge \$142 Million in Bangladesh Aid

DACCA, April 1 (UPI).—Bangladesh, which has requested international aid amounting to \$2 billion for the current fiscal year, has signed agreements for or received assurances of loans and grants totaling \$142 million this week, officials said yesterday.

Bangladesh signed an agreement with the United States for \$43 million in loans and grants and Britain has agreed to provide \$3 million in loans, the officials said. Japan has given an assurance that it will provide \$96 million in aid, they said.

The loan from the United States, repayable in 50 years, will be used to buy 50,000 tons of rice and 150,000 tons of wheat, officials said. The loan will bring U.S. aid to Bangladesh to \$165 million for this year, they said.

The officials said the British loan will be used for the reconstruction of the Bangladesh railroad and the Japanese aid will finance the building of a top-class hotel and a fertilizer factory and cover food grants.

### Lawyer Recounts Defendant's Role in Hearst Flight

SACRAMENTO, April 1 (AP).—Steven Soliah, on trial for a bank robbery in which a woman was killed, helped Patricia Hearst escape, his lawyer said in opening remarks.

Sheldon Ots told jurors that Mr. Soliah, a 27-year-old house painter, fell in love with Miss Hearst, who was convicted in San Francisco earlier this month of another bank robbery.

The lawyer said Miss Hearst told Mr. Soliah before her arrest that she was afraid to remain with the Symbionese Liberation Army "soldiers" William and Emily Harris. He said she told him she also was afraid to go home or to turn herself in to the authorities.

"Evidence will show that figuratively, his [Mr. Soliah's] door was knocked upon by Miss Hearst and others seeking help," Mr. Ots said. "The only way he could respond was to help those persons protect and save their lives."

He denied that Mr. Soliah took part in a \$15,000 Crocker National Bank robbery last April 21 in Carmichael, Calif. A customer, Myrna Opsahl, was killed by a shotgun blast during the robbery.

### French Alcohol Toll

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—A special government commission on alcoholism reported today that 17,326 Frenchmen died of cirrhosis of the liver caused by alcohol in 1974.

### House Unit Bars Reprobating of '60s Assassinations

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—The House Rules Committee yesterday refused to send to the House floor a resolution ordering a reopening of the investigation into President John Kennedy's assassination in 1963.

The committee, which schedules most legislation for House action, voted to delay indefinitely action on a proposal to set up a special committee to renew the investigation.

The resolution also would have reopened investigations into the 1968 assassinations of Sen. Robert Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., as well as a probe into the 1972 attempt on the life of Alabama Gov. George Wallace.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez, D-Texas, and Rep. Thomas Downing, D-Va., sponsors of the resolution, contended that the U.S. public has a right to know the truth about the death of John Kennedy, his brother and Dr. King and the attempt on Gov. Wallace. They said that there was sufficient new evidence to warrant reopening all of the investigations.

Rep. B.F. Sisk, D-Calif., said that no purpose would be served in reopening the probes. "Let the past be the past," he said.

### U.S. Agency Holds To Prediction on Soviet Harvest

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—Soviet farmers this spring will harvest about the same acreage of winter grains as in other recent years despite heavy losses to cold and dry weather in February, a U.S. Agriculture Department report says.

A department official said in response to questions, however, that he sees no reason to withdraw an earlier forecast that prospects for a fully normal Soviet winter wheat harvest are "nil."

The forecast was made March 15 by Assistant Agriculture Secretary Richard Bell. Dale Sherwin, Mr. Bell's deputy, said he believes the forecast is still accurate despite the later report that harvested acreage will not be below normal levels.

Weather conditions could hold per-acre yields below normal, thus keeping the total harvest below normal, Mr. Sherwin explained.

The new report said Soviet farmers planted 89 million acres of winter grains, including wheat, in the fall. It said "somewhat heavier than normal damage from cold, dry weather in February" will leave only about 72 million acres of the winter grains for harvest later this spring.

### Two Die in Air Crash Near Nixon Home

SAN ONOFRE, Calif., April 1 (UPI).—A small plane exploded and crashed into the ocean between former President Richard Nixon's seaside estate and a nuclear power plant yesterday, killing at least two persons.

The destruction was so complete that it could not be determined if there were more. The dead could not be identified and it was not immediately known where the plane, a Cessna-172, came from.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

Fats Domino, on the German leg of his European tour, is in Cologne April 2 at the Messehalle; in Munich the following night at the Deutsches Museum; in Ludwigshafen April 6 at the Friedrich Ebert Halle and in Berlin April 7 at the Philharmonie.

Diana Ross, also on European tour, is in Brussels April 2 at the Palais des Beaux Arts and in Paris, April 5 at the Palais des Congrès.

PARIS.—The Tubes will be at the Olympia April 3 at 4 p.m.; David Essex at the Palais des Congrès April 4 at 7:30 p.m.; Max Roach is appearing nightly at the River Bop. Tap dancer Jimmy Slyde and drummer Michael Silva go on every Sunday at Le Chevalier du Temple.

MONTA CARLO.—Nancy Hollaway is the featured attraction at the Casino April 2 to 6.

Hal Singer, touring Belgium, will be in Liège April 2, in Lokeren, April 3, in Brussels at the Mozart, April 4, and at Po's on April 5 and 10.

ZURICH.—Teddy Wilson will be one of the attractions at an "Old Time Jazz Ball" on April 3 at 9 p.m. at the Kongresshaus. British blues singer Beryl Bryden is at the Piccadilly Circus, April 2 and 3.

LONDON.—Al Jarreau plus Ciani open at Ronnie Scott's on April 3, replacing Oscar Peterson and the Ronnie Scott quartet. The Christians are at the Royal Festival Hall April 3 at 8 p.m.

Five of the recently re-released original Beatles hits are doing well on the British charts this week. "Yesterday" is in the No. 3 spot; "Hey Jude," No. 22; "Paperback Writer," No. 27; "Strawberry Fields," No. 46 and "Get Back," No. 49.

This week's top single in the United States is "Lonely Night Angel" by Captain and Tennille and in Britain, "Save Your Kisses For Me" by Brotherhood of Man.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

## De Luca Kicks Off Paris Shows

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—Jean-Claude de Luca, who opened the ready-to-wear season in Paris this morning, already has Bonwit Teller and Bloomingdale's fighting for his clothes.

"I don't know what to do," said director Michel Lemaire, who recently joined the firm.

De Luca has the kind of clothes that will please both the young and trendy and the mature woman. At a time when fashion is breaking down into two camps—junior and matron—this is an accomplishment.

His collection offers elegant sportswear, which, for most women today, means clothes for around the clock. De Luca's use of fabrics, natural handwoven Irish tweeds, rustic wools, mohairs, plaids and corduroys, give his clothes a fluffy mellowness usually lacking in a sportswear collection.

The central theme is the blouse, which most merchants are weary of because they find it hard to sell. But his are big and loose, come well under the hips, making legs seem longer and hiding all the bulges. The blouse is worn over narrow pants, tucked into thick-soled boots, and with long sweaters with huge, droopy turtlenecks.

De Luca also gives the coat (long the bête noire of the fashion industry) a new lease on life. His quality as wraps. They are long, loose, unlined, have low set sleeves and are put together with a leather blanket stitch.

He has another winner with his group of raincoats, made of bright colored sailcloth fabric and edged in black.

The only drawback of the collection is the evening section. It is made of cheery satin over pleated pants. But the major part of his collection is enough to put him in the big league.

The international ready-to-wear salon opens Saturday at the Porte de Versailles. The younger designers are showing this weekend and the major houses, such as Chloé and Saint Laurent, will be showing next week.

French couture is getting some business from Saudi Arabia. Mrs. Jean-Louis Scherrer, wife of the couturier, who came back from Riyadh, last week said, "One of the King's brothers (he is one of 50 but we can't reveal his name) has signed special contracts with five couture houses: Dior, Givenchy, Patou, Saint Laurent and ourselves."

"He wants us to provide five evening dresses from each couture collection plus 15 sketches for his wife, daughter and sisters-in-law."

De Luca's ivory mohair sweater and pants with yellow, loosely woven coat.

Brigitte Mauss-SIPA

"These women are beginning to travel so they need European clothes," Mrs. Scherrer said. She also pointed out that the oil countries used to buy a lot from Beirut.

But, according to Mrs. Scherrer, there is another motive. "The King's brother wants to at-

### Italian Government

#### Bails Out La Scala

MILAN, April 1 (Reuters).—The 600-member staff of La Scala will receive its March salaries soon, thanks to a government bailout to alleviate a cash crisis.

Parliament voted last night to increase subsidies to most of Italy's major theaters. La Scala will get the largest amount, 9.5 billion lire (about \$11.2 million) under the new law.

The theater administrator, Paolo Grassi, threatened to resign last week taking with him several of his top artistic and administrative staff. La Scala was not given urgent help from the government to stave off financial collapse.

The theater maintains the new subsidy will be insufficient and wants a special law for La Scala to help it overcome its cash crisis. Culture and Tourism Minister Adolfo Sarti said he would not oppose the introduction of such a bill, though he would not introduce one himself.

### FOR YOUR HOUSE-PARTY, FAMILY REUNION, EVEN A HIGH-LEVEL BUSINESS MEETING: YOUR OWN WING OF THIS GRACIOUS IRISH COUNTRY HOUSE AND ITS SEA-GOING YACHT

—AVAILABLE FOR A FORTNIGHT OR MORE.

Castletown House, a Georgian mansion beautifully restored with all modern amenities, stands in its own park and woodland, with a spectacular view over bay, sea and the islands beyond, can be yours this summer for £1,500 a week. You can sleep ten in your party.

An experienced skipper will captain your sea-going yacht, fully equipped for fishing and cruising (there's a sailing dinghy, too, and a boat for water-skiing and diving).

Local waters provide salmon, crayfish, prawns, mackerel, etc., the estate produces beef, fresh vegetables and fruit, the cellar is well stocked with wine. Price includes provisions, staff, all boating and yachting costs. Castletown is 50 miles from Cork. Regular flights from Paris and London. Car ferry Swanesboro-Cork, Le Havre-Rosslare. For further details, photographs and open dates, write (in French or English) to: Owner, Castletown House, Castletownshend, County Cork, Eire (Or Telephone Castletownshend 8)

11. She misses you.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**MAKE SURE YOU'RE "IN" WHEN WE PAY OUT THE BIG WIN**

**102 Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon 102**

1st Prize: \$ 285,000.00 2nd Prize: \$ 228,000.00  
3rd Prize: \$ 171,000.00 4th Prize: \$ 114,000.00

18 Prizes of \$ 57,000.00 each  
PLUS 39,278 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 22,800.00!

**First Drawing Day: May 17th**

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months) HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

**PROKOPF INTERNATIONAL**  
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Marshfield St. (Since 1913) 1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country \_\_\_\_\_







PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1976

Page 7

## Only Token Official Support Seen

## Sterling Plummets to New Lows

By Fowler W. Martin

ONDON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The pound suddenly and unexpectedly lost another three pence against the dollar today, plunging to new lows against most currencies.

The decline met with what appeared to be only token resistance from the Bank of England, opening the question of government policy objectives with regard to control of domestic finance and the degree of currency convertibility.

The pound's weakness was the Bank of England's "effective rate" calculation. This showed that the pound's value in December 1975 was 1.50, compared with 1.48 in the year ended in December 1975. The Bank of England's currency department was carried out yesterday.

hône-Poulenc Group Loss  
out at 800 Million Francs

PARIS, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The Rhône-Poulenc group, the major chemical and synthetic fiber group, today reported a loss of 800 million francs (about \$171 million) for 1975, compared with a profit of 1.04 billion francs in 1974.

The sharp reversal reflects the sharp downturn in activity and utilization of production capacity.

The company said the situation had deteriorated in the second half of the year, after a consolidated loss of 1.04 billion francs during the first nine months, said various sources.

The group's earnings of the parent company declined 58 per cent year to 110.38 million francs, or 265.43 million francs.

The group's consolidated turnover declined 12.2 per cent last year to 17,867 billion francs from 19 billion francs.

In this, sales by French members of the group declined 17.3 per cent to 12,511 billion francs, while sales of foreign affiliates increased 4.3 per cent to 4,956 billion francs.

The group says its top priority is to restore profitability, which it can only do by controlling costs and increasing productivity.

The group's indebtedness increased 13 billion francs, of which 11 billion francs were accounted for by long-term loans.

The group's earnings were forced to temporarily suspend investment programs, to cut fixed costs and to accept certain expenses, which had been reduced so far, as regards employment, it said.

Despite an expected "reasonable" recovery in next year's profitability and growth, it said.

U.S. Shares  
road Up in Month

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Net purchases of U.S. common stocks by investors abroad fell \$491 million in January, Treasury reported yesterday, slightly higher than in any other month.

Figures showed that \$143 million of this could be traced to sales in Middle East oil-exporting countries and \$136 million to investors in West Germany.

## Arab Gas Loans Set

PARIS, April 1 (AP).—Credit agreements totaling \$50 million signed yesterday by U.S. and Japanese banks to help finance exploration of a major natural gas field in Siberia, Soviet officials said.

day's rate was exceptionally large.

Sterling opened slightly lower at \$1.9135 in nervous conditions attributed to labor unrest at British Leyland, the country's largest motor vehicle producer; to uncertainty about the possibility of monetary decisions at the European summit meeting getting underway in Luxembourg and to an unfavorable article in a British magazine about Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who is viewed as leading the race to become head of the Labor party and thus Britain's next prime minister.

Selling pressure developed on what were variously described as carryover sell orders from overnight foreign exchange trading in the Far East and sell orders by oil producers who had received sterling remittances from oil companies on the first of the month.

As the pound dipped to the \$1.9060 level, support from the Bank of England was detected.

Dealers said two large sell

hône-Poulenc Group Loss  
out at 800 Million Francs

is imperative" that it better its competitiveness.

In another report, Cresset-Loire, the metals and machinery group, reported that profits last year were almost unchanged from 1974 at 41.5 million francs compared to 46 million francs.

Degeuss Profit Falls

FRANKFURT, April 1 (AP-DJ).—After-tax profits of the Degeuss group declined to 24,583 million deutsche marks in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 from 39.08 million DM in the previous year, Hans Jürgen Bammann, management board member, said today.

Presenting the precious metals and chemical company's annual report, he noted that the group's sales declined to 3,243 billion DM from 3,429 billion DM. He said that while the sales in metals declined 9 per cent, product sales, not including the metals sector, declined 17.3 per cent.

The average capacity utilization rate of the company in the chemicals sector was at about 70 per cent in the past fiscal year and has now risen to about 80 per cent, Paul Ungerer, chairman, said.

He said that the company expects its results to improve in the course of the current year. Sales of the parent company have risen 7 per cent during the first four months of the current year and things seem to be stabilizing in most sectors, he added.

Commenting on the fact that the company has reduced its dividend for the past fiscal year to 750 DM from 9 DM, Mr. Ungerer said he sees no reason to believe that the dividend would decrease below this level. He added that the company is willing to increase its dividend again as soon as the operational profits allow.

While operational earnings during the first four months of the current year rose substantially from the year-ago period, he added that the year-earlier comparison figures were abnormally low.

## Electronics Pre-Tax Net Off

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (Reuters).—Pre-tax profits at Electrolux fell 23 per cent last year to 362 million kroner (about \$82 million) from 463 million in 1974.

Sales rose 16 per cent to 6.3 billion kroner.

The board forecast group sales for 1976 of about 8 billion kroner but made no prediction as to profits.

## Drop at Swedish Match

STOCKHOLM, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Operating profits at the Swedish Match group fell 56 per cent last year to 139.8 million kroner (about \$31.8 million) from 320.5 million kroner in 1974.

Net profits fell to 111.7 million kroner from 273.7 million. Sales rose 2 per cent to 4.36 billion kroner from 4.28 billion.

orders placed by New York-based banks hit the market around 11 a.m., sparking a decline that drove the pound quickly toward \$1.88 where the fall was stemmed, apparently by market forces.

Dealers said they could not detect any Bank of England intervention in the afternoon.

Sterling ended the European business day at \$1.8835, down from \$1.9159 a day earlier. It also lost ground against all major Continental currencies.

Funds flowing out of pounds did not stay with the dollar. Instead, they sought refuge in the deutsche mark and Swiss franc.

The mark's strong advance against the dollar dragged the weaker members of the joint European float, or "snake," in its wake, leaving the dollar generally lower on the day.

The dollar ended European trading at 2.5383 DM, down from 2.5388 a day earlier; at 2.5387 Swiss francs, down from 2.5389; at 2.6940 guilders, down from 2.6945 and at 36.88 Belgian francs, down from 36.95.

The independently floating French franc eased considerably against the mark and slightly against the dollar, closing at 4.679 to the dollar, down from 4.6775 a day earlier.

Inside the snake, the Belgian franc and Danish krone, both considered devaluation targets in recent weeks, moved down toward their lower limits against the mark.

In Switzerland, the central bank reportedly bought dollars to prevent the franc from rising much above a one-to-one parity with the mark.

Some dealers said the pound's plunge at the ERM summit meeting opened in Luxembourg was fairly typical of sterling's recent tendencies around the time of major European political and economic events.

There was no evidence to suggest the British government was terribly concerned about sterling's decline. Various officials are on record as saying Britain does not favor precipitous downward changes in the pound's value, but recent events suggest that the authorities either do not have the will or the ability to prevent them from occurring.

hône-Poulenc Group Loss  
out at 800 Million Francs

2 of 5 Strikes  
At Leyland  
Are Called Off

LONDON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Two of the five strikes crippling Leyland car production ended today. However, the most serious dispute, involving 32 toolmakers at a carburetor plant, continued with no solution in sight.

The first strike to be called off was a walkout by 350 toolmakers at the Triumph division. The men were belatedly obeying orders from leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to end their strike over pay differences.

Later, 650 press workers at the Llandelli facility in Wales voted to return to work. This dispute, begun a week ago, was over the promotion of two men from semi-skilled to skilled jobs.

Despite the ending of these two walkouts, the number of laid-off workers at Leyland rose to over 18,000. Car production lost from the strikes is now valued at \$40 million at showroom prices, a Leyland spokesman said.

Besides the strike of the toolmakers at the carburetor facility in Birmingham, toolmakers at various Rover division plants are on strike as are 70 toolmakers at the Dursley Lane transmission plant in Birmingham, who began their walkout late yesterday.

The Leyland spokesman said there had been no progress in settling the carburetor strike, but that the calling off of two of the strikes would lead to a phased recalling next week of some of the 18,000 men now not working. The spokesman said carburetor supplies would probably last through next week.

2 of 5 Strikes  
At Leyland  
Are Called Off

Shattered forecasts are typical of the automobile industry, too. In 1966, gasoline was cheap, and consumer and industry excitement over cars was at its peak. Although auto makers knew that crises of cars as sources of congestion, pollution, death and injury were getting more numerous and vocal, industry experts expected that a well demonstrated capacity for technical innovation would end all the fears. They were wrong.

A projection in 1966 called for new-car sales here to rise to at least 22 million units a year by 2000 and perhaps to as many as 25 million, up from nine million a year at the time. New-car sales rose to a record of 11.4 million in 1975 and they have fallen since.

Other advances just have not taken place. The cost of highway construction has become so high that computer-controlled, electronic highways are unfeasible, even though the technology needed to create them has existed for at least 10 years. In some other areas, technological ad-

## Arco Bid Succeeds

Atlantic Richfield said it received more than six million shares of Anaconda Co. or 27 per cent of those outstanding, in a tender offer that expired Wednesday. The offer was for \$27 a share.

Arco says that it still has to decide whether to purchase the shares over six million or to purchase six million on a pro rata basis.

Anaconda, a diversified producer of copper, copper products, aluminum and uranium, has 22.1 million shares outstanding. Arco's major interests are in petroleum and natural gas. In announcing its tender offer, Arco had said that its offer was being made "with a view to a possible eventual merger or similar combination" with Anaconda, and that it reserved the option to acquire more shares either through the tender offer or by other means.

## GT &amp; S Sees Higher Profits

General Telephone & Electronics expects 1976 earnings to show "significant improvement" over 1975's \$365 million. The company says its telephone operations should "experience continuing substantial gains" and manufacturing operations "as a whole will show increased sales and net income" in 1976.

Capital spending is expected to rise to about \$1.57 billion, including \$1.41 billion for telephone operations, from \$1.29 billion last year. As a result of its capital spending and working capital requirements, GT & S says it will need about \$632 million in outside financing this year.

## IDS Realty Reversed

IDS Realty Trust says three lender banks have withdrawn their demands for immediate payment of \$30 million as a result of negotiations toward a five-year credit agreement. The trust says it will be able to make the \$3-million interest and \$3.3-million limited reserve fund payments

## Mid-'60s Predictions of Future Fade

## Auto, Aviation Changes to Be Less Radical

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Fundamental changes in the design and engineering of automobiles and airplanes by the next century will be few, as a new set of forces have chilled the futuristic predictions of the 1960s.

Environmental worry aside, the availability and cost of petroleum, the sole energy source for cars and planes, has deterred fundamental changes in their design. Inflation in costs of research, development and production has become another and even more forbidding deterrent to radical innovation. These factors, along with political and governmental policies, have greatly changed the outlook for transportation over the past 10 years.

In 1966, aviation men generally expected that the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner would make its debut in 1971, an American SST in 1975. The SSTs were expected to shrink global travel time in half during the 1970s. Slower jets carrying more than 1,000 passengers each were to succeed the Boeing 747 jumbo. Such aircraft, which would have been needed to handle a fourfold increase in passenger traffic by 1980, were expected to slash travel costs by the late 1970s to as little as \$150 for a round trip by coach between New York and London.

Today, many airline and aerospace experts consider the SST a fuel-hogging white elephant. The U.S. SST was killed five years ago to save money after spending more than \$800 million on it. The Concorde made its first commercial flight this year, but airlines have ordered only nine of the planes, and the chance is slim that a more feasible second-generation SST will be produced. "We might be wrong," a U.S. aerospace executive says, "but right now we don't have the SST in our models for the airline industry over the rest of this century."

The Boeing 747, with 350 to 400 seats, has proved much too large for many of its intended markets. If larger planes ever come into service, experts say, they will do so no sooner than 10 or 15 years from now at the earliest.

Mid-1960s projections were based on traffic growth rates then averaging nearly 18 per cent a year. Inflation and recession shrank actual growth rates during a recent five-year period to 3.7 per cent a year. "The airlines now are about five years behind the growth that everybody predicted 10 years ago," a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. official says.

Shattered forecasts are typical of the automobile industry, too. In 1966, gasoline was cheap, and consumer and industry excitement over cars was at its peak. Although auto makers knew that crises of cars as sources of congestion, pollution, death and injury were getting more numerous and vocal, industry experts expected that a well demonstrated capacity for technical innovation would end all the fears. They were wrong.

A projection in 1966 called for new-car sales here to rise to at least 22 million units a year by 2000 and perhaps to as many as 25 million, up from nine million a year at the time. New-car sales rose to a record of 11.4 million in 1975 and they have fallen since.

Other advances just have not taken place. The cost of highway construction has become so high that computer-controlled, electronic highways are unfeasible, even though the technology needed to create them has existed for at least 10 years. In some other areas, technological ad-

vances have been frustratingly slow. For example, research engineers still are trying to build a simple, compact system to provide an electric car with just half the speed and range of a mediocre conventional car. Work on turbine cars is continuing, too, but the cost of manufacturing some vital internal parts that would withstand high operating temperatures is still prohibitively high.

Instead of the 25 million cars a year that might have been sold here in 2000, forecasters now expect perhaps 17 million or 18 million. Smaller-than-expected population growth, a surge in the cost of car ownership and the lessened luster of cars as status symbols have shrunk the expected increase in demand.

Advances in transportation generally are likely to be dictated by technical solutions to problems of fuel consumption, other operating costs, noise, and air pollution. The demand for improved gasoline mileage is probably the weightiest pressure on the auto industry today, and it may continue so for the rest of the century, regardless of government policy, auto men think.

Improving mileage is taking an enormous chunk of the industry's financial resources that once were devoted in large part to sales-oriented projects. "Maybe 20 per cent of our advanced engineering budget was applied to (exhaust) emissions and fuel economy work 10 years ago," a Ford Motor man says. "Now it is about 60 per cent."

The same is true of the aircraft industry. "Ten years ago fuel was cheap and plentiful, and there wasn't much interest in obtaining the lowest absolute fuel consumption available," says Bruce Torrell, president of Pratt & Whitney, the engine maker. To improve fuel efficiency, engine builders are taking a hard look at several engine designs, even the old turbo-prop, that were discarded a decade or more ago as obsolete.

The experts link the U.S. air travel industry will reach its maturity around the 1990s. Before then, they think, there will be one more stage of major technological improvement. This is expected to begin around 1980, when the airlines will replace their then-aging fleets of airplanes like the Boeing 707 and McDonnell Douglas DC-8.

The replacements will be smaller than the wide-bodied airplanes of today. In addition to quieter and more-efficient engines, their wings will be redesigned, and they will make greater use of high-strength, lightweight materials, new kinds of miniaturized computers and other electronic gear to improve control, navigation and fuel consumption.

That, at least, is the expectation. High costs, lack of government aid and the precarious finances of the airline industry could kill the development of such aircraft. To raise new capital on their own, airlines will have to earn more money than they do now. Otherwise, says Sanford McDonnell Douglas, the capital must come through government nationalization of the industry.

Court Denies Bid  
For a Computer  
Program Patent

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court handed another setback to those who want patents for the computer programs they have invented.

In a decision siding with the government, the high court rejected the patent application of an inventor who had created a computer program for improving monthly bank statements.

It held, in effect, that there are not enough new ideas in the system, which permits banks to provide checking-account customers with a more detailed monthly statement.

The 7-to-0 decision marked the second time in recent years that the justices have ruled that a computer program cannot be patented. The court was careful in the latest case to avoid a broad ruling on the "general patentability" of computer programs.

However, the Patent Office has been taking a tough position against such programs since the earlier decision, issued in 1972.

## Chile Devalues Peso

SANTIAGO, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Chile has devalued its currency for the seventh time this year, setting the exchange rate at 11.15 pesos to the dollar, down from 10.90 pesos set on March 22.

## Solid-Waste Systems Formed

Occidental Petroleum and Combustion Equipment Associates Inc. have signed a joint venture called OEA-Oxy Recovery Associates, to build and operate solid-waste recovery systems in the United States. The new firm has contracted with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority to construct a \$52-million resource recovery system in the Bridgeport area and to operate the system. The system, scheduled for completion by March 1978, will have capacity to process 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The refuse will be converted into Eco-Fuel II, OEA's proprietary low-sulfur fuel, which will be sold to United Illuminating Co. as a replacement for imported residual oil at its Bridgeport power plant. Recovered glass and aluminum from Occidental's proprietary materials separation systems and recovered ferrous metals will be sold to local purchasers.

## Oil Shale Buys Phillips Pete Assets

Oil Shale Corp. has completed its previously announced plan to buy about 230 million of Phillips Petroleum's refining, terminal and marketing properties in California, Washington, Oregon and western Nevada. Oil Shale says the acquisition has been funded through issuance of \$148.9 million of debt, about \$48 million face value of non-convertible preferred stock and \$37 million from the sale of part of the purchased assets. Oil Shale estimates the acquisition will give it about \$1 billion in annual sales volume in 1976 and "significant increases in earnings."

due April 1 on its subordinated debentures. The trust also agreed to pay down \$10 million on its \$128.4 million bank debt. Earlier, the trust had said that if the banks did not withdraw their demands, it might have to seek protection in federal bankruptcy.

## Solid-Waste Systems Formed

Occidental Petroleum and Combustion Equipment Associates Inc. have signed a joint venture called OEA-Oxy Recovery Associates, to build and operate solid-waste recovery systems in the United States. The new firm has contracted with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority to construct a \$52-million resource recovery system in the Bridgeport area and to operate the system. The system, scheduled for completion by March 1978, will have capacity to process 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The refuse will be converted into Eco-Fuel II, OEA's proprietary low-sulfur fuel, which will be sold to United Illuminating Co. as a replacement for imported residual oil at its Bridgeport power plant. Recovered glass and aluminum from Occidental's proprietary materials separation systems and recovered ferrous metals will be sold to local purchasers.

## Oil Shale Buys Phillips Pete Assets

Oil Shale Corp. has completed its previously announced plan to buy about 230 million of Phillips Petroleum's refining, terminal and marketing properties in California, Washington, Oregon and western Nevada. Oil Shale says the acquisition has been funded through issuance of \$148.9 million of debt, about \$48 million face value of non-convertible preferred stock and \$37 million from the sale of part of the purchased assets. Oil Shale estimates the acquisition will give it about \$1 billion in annual sales volume in 1976 and "significant increases in earnings."

## Mid-'60s Predictions of Future Fade

## Auto, Aviation Changes to Be Less Radical

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Fundamental changes in the design and engineering of automobiles and airplanes by the next century will be few, as a new set of forces have chilled the futuristic predictions of the 1960s.

Environmental worry aside, the availability and cost of petroleum, the sole energy source for cars and planes, has deterred fundamental changes in their design. Inflation in costs of research, development and production has become another and even more forbidding deterrent to radical innovation. These factors, along with political and governmental policies, have greatly changed the outlook for transportation over the past 10 years.

In 1966, aviation men generally expected that the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner would make its debut in 1971, an American SST in 1975. The SSTs were expected to shrink global travel time in half during the 1970s. Slower jets carrying more than 1,000 passengers each were to succeed the Boeing 747 jumbo. Such aircraft, which would have been needed to handle a fourfold increase in passenger traffic by 1980, were expected to slash travel costs by the late 1970s to as little as \$150 for a round trip by coach between New York and London.

Today, many airline and aerospace experts consider the SST a fuel-hogging white elephant. The U.S. SST was killed five years ago to save money after spending more than \$800 million on it. The Concorde made its first commercial flight this year, but airlines have ordered only nine of the planes, and the chance is slim that a more feasible second-generation SST will be produced. "We might be wrong," a U.S. aerospace executive says, "but right now we don't have the SST in our models for the airline industry over the rest of this century."

The Boeing 747, with 350 to 400 seats, has proved much too large for many of its intended markets. If larger planes ever come into service, experts say, they will do so no sooner than 10 or 15 years from now at the earliest.

Mid-1960s projections were based on traffic growth rates then averaging nearly 18 per cent a year. Inflation and recession shrank actual growth rates during a recent five-year period to 3.7 per cent a year. "The airlines now are about five years behind the growth that everybody predicted 10 years ago," a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. official says.

Shattered forecasts are typical of the automobile industry, too. In 1966, gasoline was cheap, and consumer and industry excitement over cars was at its peak. Although auto makers knew that crises of cars as sources of congestion, pollution, death and injury were getting more numerous and vocal, industry experts expected that a well demonstrated capacity for technical innovation would end all the fears. They were wrong.

A projection in 1966 called for new-car sales here to rise to at least 22 million units a year by 2000 and perhaps to as many as 25 million, up from nine million a year at the time. New-car sales rose to a record of 11.4 million in 1975 and they have fallen since.

Other advances just have not taken place. The cost of highway construction has become so high that computer-controlled, electronic highways are unfeasible, even though the technology needed to create them has existed for at least 10 years. In some other areas, technological ad-

## Advances in transportation generally

Court Denies Bid  
For a Computer  
Program Patent

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court handed another setback to those who want patents for the computer programs they have invented.

In a decision siding with the government, the high court rejected the patent application of an inventor who had created a computer program for improving monthly bank statements.

It held, in effect, that there are not enough new ideas in the system, which permits banks to provide checking-account customers with a more detailed monthly statement.

The 7-to-0 decision marked the second time in recent years that the justices have ruled that a computer program cannot be patented. The court was careful in the latest case to avoid a broad ruling on the "general patentability" of computer programs.

However, the Patent Office has been taking a tough position against such programs since the earlier decision, issued in 1972.

## Chile Devalues Peso

SANTIAGO, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Chile has devalued its currency for the seventh time this year, setting the exchange rate at 11.15 pesos to the dollar, down from 10.90 pesos set on March 22.

## Solid-Waste Systems Formed

Occidental Petroleum and Combustion Equipment Associates Inc. have signed a joint venture called OEA-Oxy Recovery Associates, to build and operate solid-waste recovery systems in the United States. The new firm has contracted with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority to construct a \$52-million resource recovery system in the Bridgeport area and to operate the system. The system, scheduled for completion by March 1978, will have capacity to process 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The refuse will be converted into Eco-Fuel II, OEA's proprietary low-sulfur fuel, which will be sold to United Illuminating Co. as a replacement for imported residual oil at its Bridgeport power plant. Recovered glass and aluminum from Occidental's proprietary materials separation systems and recovered ferrous metals will be sold to local purchasers.

## Oil Shale Buys Phillips Pete Assets

Oil Shale Corp. has completed its previously announced plan to buy about 230 million of Phillips Petroleum's refining, terminal and marketing properties in California, Washington, Oregon and western Nevada. Oil Shale says the acquisition has been funded through issuance of \$148.9 million of debt, about \$48 million face value of non-convertible preferred stock and \$37 million from the sale of part of the purchased assets. Oil Shale estimates the acquisition will give it about \$1 billion in annual sales volume in 1976 and "significant increases in earnings."

Wholesale Prices Rise  
0.2% in U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP).—Wholesale prices reversed a two-month decline and rose 0.2 per cent in March despite another sharp drop in farm prices, the government said today.

Prices Drop  
In Late Trade  
On Big Board

NEW YORK, April 1 (Reuters).—Stocks of several major oil companies came under aggressive selling pressure on the New York Stock Exchange today after a Senate subcommittee backed a measure that would break up leading oil producers. Overall, prices declined moderately.

The action by the Senate panel would require the oil firms to sell off their refineries and service stations within five years. The legislation was then sent to the Judiciary Committee for further action.

Analysts said the market's overall sluggish performance indicated investors kept a close watch on developments in the nationwide truckers strike which began at midnight.

The Dow Jones Industrial average dropped 5.5 to 994.10 after being down only 2.44 at 3 p.m. Earlier, it was off almost eight points.

Volume totaled 17.91 million shares, compared with 17.52 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed a half-hearted rally attempt to the report that both sides in the Lebanese civil war agreed to a cease-fire.

Heavily traded Standard of California dropped to 33. Atlantic Richfield lost 1 1/2 to 38 3/8. Phillips Petroleum 1 3/8 to 54 5/8, and Getty 1 to 159 1/2. Fractional losers included Standard of Indiana, Texaco, and Exxon.

Xerox, another weak spot, lost 3 3/8 to 52 1/2.

Du Pont was down 1 to 145. Hughes Tool was off 1 3/8 to 43 1/2, and Lilly 1 5/8 to 52.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined. Turnover amounted to 70,962 contracts, up from 62,191 yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading, with the index off 0.34 to 103.90. Options were mixed.

In Chicago wheat and soybeans climbed, while corn and oats were mixed in light trading.

## Solid-Waste Systems Formed

Occidental Petroleum and Combustion Equipment Associates Inc. have signed a joint venture called OEA-Oxy Recovery Associates, to build and operate solid-waste recovery systems in the United States. The new firm has contracted with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority to construct a \$52-million resource recovery system in the Bridgeport area and to operate the system. The system, scheduled for completion by March 1978, will have capacity to process 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The refuse will be converted into Eco-Fuel II, OEA's proprietary low-sulfur fuel, which will be sold to United Illuminating Co. as a replacement for imported residual oil at its Bridgeport power plant. Recovered glass and aluminum from Occidental's proprietary materials separation systems and recovered ferrous metals will be sold to local purchasers.

## Oil Shale Buys Phillips Pete Assets

Oil Shale Corp. has completed its previously announced plan to buy about 230 million of Phillips Petroleum's refining, terminal and marketing properties in California, Washington, Oregon and western Nevada. Oil Shale says the acquisition has been funded through issuance of \$148.9 million of debt, about \$48 million face value of non-convertible preferred stock and \$37 million from the sale of part of the purchased assets. Oil Shale estimates the acquisition will give it about \$1 billion in annual sales volume in 1976 and "significant increases in earnings."

## Mid-'60s Predictions of Future Fade

## Auto, Aviation Changes to Be Less Radical

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Fundamental changes in the design and engineering of automobiles and airplanes by the next century will be few, as a new set of forces have chilled the futuristic predictions of the 1960s.

Environmental worry aside, the availability and cost of petroleum, the sole energy source for cars and planes, has deterred fundamental changes in their design. Inflation in costs of research, development and production has become another and even more forbidding deterrent to radical innovation. These factors, along with political and governmental policies, have greatly changed the outlook for transportation over the past 10 years.

In 1966, aviation men generally expected that the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner would make its debut in 1971, an American SST in 1975. The SSTs were expected to shrink global travel time in half during the 1970s. Slower jets carrying more than 1,000 passengers each were to succeed the Boeing 747 jumbo. Such aircraft, which would have been needed to handle a fourfold increase in passenger traffic by 1980, were expected to slash travel costs by the late 1970s to as little as \$150 for a round trip by coach between New York and London.

Today, many airline and aerospace experts consider the SST a fuel-hogging white elephant. The U.S. SST was killed five years ago to save money after spending more than \$800 million on it. The Concorde made its first commercial flight this year, but airlines have ordered only nine of the planes, and the chance is slim that a more feasible second-generation SST will be produced. "We might be wrong," a U.S. aerospace executive says, "but right now we don't have the SST in our models for the airline industry over the rest of this century."

The Boeing 747, with 350 to 400 seats, has proved much too large for many of its intended markets. If larger planes ever come into service, experts say, they will do so no sooner than 10 or 15 years from now at the earliest.

Mid-1960s projections were based on traffic growth rates then averaging nearly 18 per cent a year. Inflation and recession shrank actual growth rates during a recent five-year period to 3.7 per cent a year. "The airlines now are about five years behind the growth that everybody predicted 10 years ago," a Lockheed Aircraft Corp. official says.

Shattered forecasts are typical of the automobile industry, too. In 1966, gasoline was cheap, and consumer and industry excitement over cars was at its peak. Although auto makers knew that crises of cars as sources of congestion, pollution, death and injury were getting more numerous and vocal, industry experts expected that a well demonstrated capacity for technical innovation would end all the fears. They were wrong.

A projection in 1966 called for new-car sales here to rise to at least 22 million units a year by 2000 and perhaps to as many as 25 million, up from nine million a year at the time. New-car sales rose to a record of 11.4 million in 1975 and they have fallen since.

Other advances just have not taken place. The cost of highway construction has become so high that computer-controlled, electronic highways are unfeasible, even though the technology needed to create them has existed for at least 10 years. In some other areas, technological ad-

## Advances in transportation generally

Court Denies Bid  
For a Computer  
Program Patent

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court handed another setback to those who want patents for the computer programs they have invented.

In a decision siding with the government, the high court rejected the patent application of an inventor who had created a computer program for improving monthly bank statements.

It held, in effect, that there are not enough new ideas in the system, which permits banks to provide checking-account customers with a more detailed monthly statement.

The 7-to-0 decision marked the second time in recent years that the justices have ruled that a computer program cannot be patented. The court was careful in the latest case to avoid a broad ruling on the "general patentability" of computer programs.

However, the Patent Office has been taking a tough position against such programs since the earlier decision, issued in 1972.

## Chile Devalues Peso

SANTIAGO, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Chile has devalued its currency for the seventh time this year, setting the exchange rate at 11.15 pesos to the dollar, down from 10.90 pesos set on March 22.

## Solid-Waste Systems Formed

Occidental Petroleum and Combustion Equipment Associates Inc. have signed a joint venture called OEA-Oxy Recovery Associates, to build and operate solid-waste recovery systems in the United States. The new firm has contracted with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority to construct a \$52-million resource recovery system in the Bridgeport area and to operate the system. The system, scheduled for completion by March 1978, will have capacity to process 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The refuse will be converted into Eco-Fuel II, OEA's proprietary low-sulfur fuel, which will be sold to United Illuminating Co. as a replacement for imported residual oil at its Bridgeport power plant. Recovered glass and aluminum from Occidental's proprietary materials separation systems and recovered ferrous metals will be sold to local purchasers.

## Oil Shale Buys Phillips Pete Assets

Oil Shale Corp. has completed its previously announced plan to buy about 230 million of Phillips Petroleum's refining, terminal and marketing properties in California, Washington, Oregon and western Nevada. Oil Shale says the acquisition has been funded through issuance of \$148.9 million of debt, about \$48 million face value of non-convertible preferred stock and \$37 million from the sale of part of the purchased assets. Oil Shale estimates the acquisition will give it about \$1 billion in annual sales volume in 1976 and "significant increases in earnings."

## Mid-'60s Predictions of Future Fade

## Auto, Aviation Changes to Be Less Radical

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP-DJ).—Fundamental changes in the design and engineering of automobiles and airplanes by the next century will be few, as a new set of forces have chilled the futuristic predictions of the 1960s.

Environmental worry aside, the availability and cost of petroleum, the sole energy source for cars and planes, has deterred fundamental changes in their design. Inflation in costs of research, development and production has become another and even more forbidding deterrent to radical innovation. These factors, along with political and governmental policies, have greatly changed the outlook for transportation over the past 10 years.

In 1966, aviation men generally expected that the British-French Concorde supersonic airliner would make its debut in 1971, an American SST in 1975. The SSTs were expected to shrink global travel time in half during the 1970s. Slower jets carrying more than 1,000 passengers each were to succeed the Boeing 747 jumbo. Such aircraft, which would have been needed to handle a fourfold increase in passenger traffic by 1980, were expected to slash travel costs by the late 1970s to as little as \$150 for a round trip by coach between New York and London.

Today, many airline and aerospace experts consider the SST a fuel-hogging white elephant. The U.S. SST was killed five years ago to save money after spending more than \$800 million on it. The Concorde made its first commercial flight this year, but airlines have ordered only nine of the planes, and the chance is slim that a more feasible second-generation SST will



NEW ISSUE

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April, 1978

## Ekofisk Transportation System

**U.S.\$50,000,000**

9% Bonds Due 1988.

## Norpipe A/S

owned 50/50 by

**Den norske stats oljeselskap a.s (Statoil)**

and

**The Phillips Group**

consisting of

Phillips Petroleum Company Norway

American Petrofina Exploration Company of Norway

Norsk Agip A/S

Elf Norge A/S

Aquitaine Norge A/S

Copartex Norge A/S

Norsk Hydro a.s.

Total Marine Norsk A/S

Eurafrap Norge A/S

Cofranord A/S

**First Boston (Europe)**

**N. M. Rothschild & Sons**

**Credit Suisse White Weld**

**Banca Commerciale Italiana**

**Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.**

**Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas**

**Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise**

**The Norwegian Banking Group for Petroleum Financing**

**Société Générale de Banque S.A./European Banking Company Limited**

**Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)**

**Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)**

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**

**A. E. Ames & Co.**

**Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.**

**Andresen Bank A/S**

**Arnhold and S. Reichroeder, Inc.**

**Julius Baer International**

**Banca del Gottardo**

**Banca Nazionale del Lavoro**

**Banco di Roma**

**Banco di Santo Spirito**

**Bank of America International**

**Bank of Bermuda**

**Bank of Helsinki Ltd.**

**Bank Len International Ltd.**

**Bank Mees & Hope NV**

**The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.**

**Bankers Trust International**

**Banque Européenne de Tokyo**

**Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur**

**Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres**

**Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.**

**Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez**

**Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.**

**Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.**

**Banque Louis-Dreyfus**

**Banque Nationale de Paris**

**Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet**

**Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg**

**Banque Rothschild**

**Banque de l'Union Européenne**

**Banque Worms**

**Barclays Bank International**

**H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.**

**Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank**

**Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale**

**Bayerische Vereinsbank**

**Bergan Bank**

**Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank**

**Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.**

**Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.**

**Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A.**

**Cazenove & Co.**

**Chase Manhattan**

**Christianus Bank of Kreditkassen**

**Citibank**

**Commerzbank**

**Compagnia Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.**

**Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.**

**County Bank</**

High Low Last Chgs				Closing Prices, April 1, 1976				High Low Last Chgs						
40000 Apaty Gten	340	335	335	-	3485 Con. Farby	High	Low	Last	Chgs	762 Lab Co	45	46	46	+
4370 Apaty	492	475	475	-	3490 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	763 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
4900 Beldens	127	124	124	-	3495 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	764 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
5000 Apaty E	492	475	475	-	3500 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	765 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
4900 Apaty Ind	524	514	514	-	3505 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	766 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
9400 Apaty A	514	514	514	-	3510 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	767 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
1210 Apaty	514	514	514	-	3515 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	768 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
200 Apaty	514	514	514	-	3520 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	769 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
200 Apaty	514	514	514	-	3525 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	770 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
200 Apaty	514	514	514	-	3530 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	771 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3535 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	772 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
200 Babel	514	514	514	-	3540 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	773 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3545 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	774 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3550 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	775 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3555 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	776 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3560 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	777 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3565 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	778 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3570 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	779 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3575 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	780 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3580 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	781 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3585 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	782 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3590 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	783 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3595 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	784 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3600 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	785 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3605 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	786 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3610 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	787 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3615 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	788 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3620 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	789 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3625 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	790 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3630 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	791 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3635 Con. Farby	349	339	339	-	792 Lab Co	46	46	46	+
19025 Babel	514	514	514	-	3640									

[illegible]

# 19. To expedite a delivery.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

9. To expedite a delivery.

**(An international cali means business.)**

**"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."**



هكذا من الرجل

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.

*All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

**\$60,000,000**

# Mitsubishi Corporation

***Convertible Debentures Due 1991***

*Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain countries outside the United States and Japan without deduction for or on account of Japanese taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable on March 31 and September 30, commencing September 30, 1976.*

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

UBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. A. E. ANES & CO.  
TERDAAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. ANDRESENSEN BANK A/S ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A. K.  
OLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. ASTAIRE & CO. JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL  
A COMMERCIALE ITALIANA BANCA DEL GOTTARDO BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO  
O DI ROMA BANK GUTZWILLER, KURT, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) BANK MEES & HOPE NV  
ERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.)  
UE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR  
UE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUF  
UE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.  
UE NATIONALE DE PARIS BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLE  
UE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG BANQUE ROTHSCCHILD  
UE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE BANQUE WORMS BARING BROTHERS & CO.  
BERT DE BARY & CO. N.V. BAYERISCHE REERENSBANK JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.  
INNER HANDELS-UND FRANKFURTER BANK CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. CAZENOVE & CO.  
E MANHATTAN CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK  
EREBANK COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTEROBILIARE S.p.A. CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE  
IT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL  
IT LYONNAIS CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD  
TANSTALT-BANKVEREIN CREDITO ITALIANO DAICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.V.  
A EUROPE N.V. DELBRÜCKE & CO. THE DELTEC BANKING CORPORATION  
DANSEK LANDMANDSBANK DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK DEUTSCHE BANK  
OTSCHKE GROSZENTRALE TSCHKE KOMMUNALBANK DEWAAY & ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.  
N, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS  
DNER BANK EFFECTENBANK-WARGBRG EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY FINACORP  
BOSTON (EUROPE) ROBERT FLEMING & CO. GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
BROS BANK HILL SAMUEL & CO. IBI INTERNATIONAL ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO  
NATIONAL BANK JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL  
ENHAYNS HANDELSBANK KLEINWORT, BENSON KREDITBANK N.V.  
IETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE KUHN, LOEB & CO. ASIA  
IT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.E.) KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A. K.  
AY INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.E.) LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LAZARD FRERES ET CIE  
RD FRERES & CO. LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS HANOVER  
ILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. B. METZLER SEEL SOHN & CO. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.  
AN GRENFELL & CO. MORGAN GUARANTY & PARTNERS LTD. NEUBANK  
APAN SECURITIES CO., LTD. THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. (ASIA) LTD.  
HIPPOKANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD. NOMURA EUROPE N.V. OKASAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.  
OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. ORION BANK. OSAKATA SECURITIES CO., LTD.  
BROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPE S.A. PICOT INTERNATIONAL PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.  
NKEN PRIVATBANKEN N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN  
ON BROTHERS SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) SANYO SECURITIES CO., LTD.  
NRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. SCHROEDERS & CHARTERED SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND  
ER & FRIEDLANDER SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.  
ETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) SOCIETE GENERALE SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.  
(R.A.S. GROUP)  
USS, TURNBULL & CO. SUMITOMO WHITE WELD SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN  
N BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) TOKAI KYOWA MORGAN GRENFELL TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT  
N BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES-U.B.A.F.  
ED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA VEREINS-UND WESTBANK VICKERS, DA COSTA & J.-P.  
ITOBEL & CO. WAKO SECURITIES CO., LTD. S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.  
LEY WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK WOOD GUNDY  
ICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) GROSZENTRALE YAMATANE SECURITIES CO., LTD.

*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.*

NEW ISSUE

**March 26, 1976**

**\$100,000,000**

# European Investment Bank

8½% Notes Due April 1, 1984

**The First Boston Corporation**

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**  
Incorporated

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**

**Lazard Frères & Co.**

**Morgan Stanley & Co.**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

## Salomon Brothers

**Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.**

**Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.**

**Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.**

**Drexel Burnham & Co.**

**Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes**

**E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.**

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**

## Lehman Brothers

**Loeb, Rhoades & Co.,**

**Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**

**Reynolds Securities Inc.**

**Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**

**Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.**

**Wertheim & Co., Inc.**

**White, Weld & Co.**

**Dean Witter & Co.**

**ABD Securities Corporation**

**Banca Commerciale Italiana**

**Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.**

## Banque Internationale à Luxembourg

Crédit Commercial de France

**EuroPartners Securities Corporation**

**Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**

## New Court Securities Corporation

**Gen-Swiss International Corporation**

**UBS-DB Corporation**



## U.S. Commodity Prices


4.18	Dec	3.66	3.73	3.65 1/4	3.71 1/2	3.69
175.80	Mar	3.75	3.82	3.75	3.79 1/2	3.78

[illegible]

67.70	Apr	408.00	415.00	404.00	415.00	403.00	Amsterdam	104.40	102.20	103.00
67.70	May	415.00	422.00	410.00	422.00	413.00	Brussels	106.50	104.20	105.00
67.70	Jun	422.00	429.00	418.00	429.00	420.00	London	108.00	105.80	106.00
67.70	Oct	429.00	436.00	424.00	436.00	427.00	Paris	109.50	107.20	108.00
67.70	Dec	436.00	443.00	432.00	443.00	434.00	London 300	108.00	105.80	106.00
9.30	Feb	443.00	450.00	438.00	450.00	441.00	Amsterdam	109.50	107.20	108.00
10.22	Mar	450.00	457.00	445.00	457.00	448.00	Brussels	110.50	108.20	109.00
11.35	Apr	457.00	464.00	452.00	464.00	455.00	London	111.50	109.20	110.00
8.18	Aug	464.00	471.00	458.00	471.00	461.00	Paris	112.50	110.20	111.00
		471.00	478.00	465.00	478.00	468.00	Sydney	113.50	111.20	112.00
		478.00	485.00	472.00	485.00	475.00	Tokyo (o)	114.50	112.20	113.00
		485.00	492.00	478.00	492.00	480.00	Zurich	115.50	113.20	114.00
		492.00	500.00	485.00	500.00	488.00				
		500.00	508.00	498.00	508.00	495.00				
		508.00	516.00	505.00	516.00	502.00				
		516.00	524.00	512.00	524.00	509.00				
		524.00	532.00	518.00	532.00	515.00				
		532.00	540.00	525.00	540.00	522.00				
		540.00	548.00	538.00	548.00	535.00				
		548.00	556.00	545.00	556.00	542.00				
		556.00	564.00	552.00	564.00	549.00				
		564.00	572.00	558.00	572.00	555.00				
		572.00	580.00	565.00	580.00	562.00				
		580.00	588.00	572.00	588.00	568.00				
		588.00	596.00	578.00	596.00	575.00				
		596.00	604.00	585.00	604.00	582.00				
		604.00	612.00	592.00	612.00	589.00				
		612.00	620.00	600.00	620.00	597.00				
		620.00	628.00	608.00	628.00	605.00				
		628.00	636.00	615.00	636.00	612.00				
		636.00	644.00	623.00	644.00	620.00				
		644.00	652.00	631.00	652.00	628.00				
		652.00	660.00	639.00	660.00	636.00				
		660.00	668.00	647.00	668.00	644.00				
		668.00	676.00	655.00	676.00	652.00				
		676.00	684.00	663.00	684.00	660.00				
		684.00	692.00	671.00	692.00	668.00				
		692.00	700.00	679.00	700.00	676.00				
		700.00	708.00	687.00	708.00	684.00				
		708.00	716.00	695.00	716.00	692.00				
		716.00	724.00	703.00	724.00	700.00				
		724.00	732.00	711.00	732.00	708.00				
		732.00	740.00	719.00	740.00	716.00				
		740.00	748.00	727.00	748.00	724.00				
		748.00	756.00	735.00	756.00	732.00				
		756.00	764.00	743.00	764.00	740.00				
		764.00	772.00	751.00	772.00	748.00				
		772.00	780.00	759.00	780.00	756.00				
		780.00	788.00	767.00	788.00	764.00				
		788.00	796.00	775.00	796.00	772.00				
		796.00	804.00	783.00	804.00	780.00				
		804.00	812.00	791.00	812.00	788.00				
		812.00	820.00	799.00	820.00	796.00				
		820.00	828.00	807.00	828.00	804.00				
		828.00	836.00	815.00	836.00	812.00				
		836.00	844.00	823.00	844.00	820.00				
		844.00	852.00	831.00	852.00	828.00				
		852.00	860.00	839.00	860.00	836.00				
		860.00	868.00	847.00	868.00	844.00				
		868.00	876.00	855.00	876.00	852.00				
		876.00	884.00	863.00	884.00	860.00				
		884.00	892.00	871.00	892.00	868.00				
		892.00	900.00	879.00	900.00	876.00				
		900.00	908.00	887.00	908.00	884.00				
		908.00	916.00	895.00	916.00	892.00				
		916.00	924.00	903.00	924.00	900.00				
		924.00	932.00	911.00	932.00	908.00				
		932.00	940.00	919.00	940.00	916.00				
		940.00	948.00	927.00	948.00	924.00				
		948.00	956.00	935.00	956.00	932.00				
		956.00	964.00	943.00	964.00	940.00				
		964.00	972.00	951.00	972.00	948.00				
		972.00	980.00	959.00	980.00	956.00				
		980.00	988.00	967.00	988.00	964.00				
		988.00	996.00	975.00	996.00	972.00				
		996.00	1004.00	983.00	1004.00	980.00				
		1004.00	1012.00	991.00	1012.00	988.00				
		1012.00	1020.00	999.00	1020.00	996.00				
		1020.00	1028.00	1007.00	1028.00	1004.00				
		1028.00	1036.00	1015.00	1036.00	1012.00				
		1036.00	1044.00	1023.00	1044.00	1020.00				
		1044.00	1052.00	1031.00	1052.00	1028.00				
		1052.00	1060.00	1039.00	1060.00	1036.00				
		1060.00	1068.00	1047.00	1068.00	1044.00				
		1068.00	1076.00	1055.00	1076.00	1052.00				
		1076.00	1084.00	1063.00	1084.00	1060.00				
		1084.00	1092.00	1071.00	1092.00	1068.00				
		1092.00	1100.00	1079.00	1100.00	1076.00				
		1100.00	1108.00	1087.00	1108.00	1084.00				
		1108.00	1116.00	1095.00	1116.00	1092.00				
		1116.00	1124.00	1103.00	1124.00	1100.00				
		1124.00	1132.00	1111.00	1132.00	1108.00				
		1132.00	1140.00	1119.00	1140.00	1116.00				
		1140.00	1148.00	1127.00	1148.00	1124.00				
		1148.00	1156.00	1135.00	1156.00	1132.00				
		1156.00	1164.00	1143.00	1164.00	1140.00				
		1164.00	1172.00	1151.00	1172.00	1148.00				
		1172.00	1180.00	1159.00	1180.00	1156.00				
		1180.00	1188.00	1167.00	1188.00	1164.00				
		1188.00	1196.00	1175.00	1196.00	1172.00				
		1196.00	1204.00	1183.00	1204.00	1180.00				
		1204.00	1212.00	1191.00	1212.00	1188.00				
		1212.00	1220.00	1199.00	1220.00	1196.00				
		1220.00	1228.00	1207.00	1228.00	1204.00				
		1228.00	1236.00	1215.00	1236.00	1212.00				
		1236.00	1244.00	1223.00	1244.00	1220.00				
		1244.00	1252.00	1231.00	1252.00	1228.00				
		1252.00	1260.00	1239.00	1260.00	1236.00				
		1260.00	1268.00	1247.00	1268.00	1244.00				
		1268.00	1276.00	1255.00	1276.00	1252.00				
		1276.00	1284.00	1263.00	1284.00	1260.00				
		1284.00	1292.00	1271.00	1292.00	1268.00				
		1292.00	1300.00	1279.00	1300.00	1276.00				
		1300.00	1308.00	1287.00	1308.00	1284.00				
		1308.00	1316.00	1295.00	1316.00	1292.00				
		1316.00	1324.00	1303.00	1324.00	1300.00				
		1324.00	1332.00	1311.00	1332.00	1308.00				
		1332.00	1340.00	1319.00	1340.00	1316.00				
		1340.00	1348.00	1327.00	1348.00	1324.00				
		1348.00	1356.00	1335.00	1356.00	1332.00				
		1356.00	1364.00	1343.00	1364.00	1340.00				
		1364.00	1372.00	1351.00	1372.00	1348.00				
		1372.00	1380.00	1359.00	1380.00	1356.00				
		1380.00	1388.00	1367.00	1388.00	1364.00				
		1388.00	1396.00	1375.00	1396.00	1372.00				
		1396.00	1404.00	1383.00	1404.00	1380.00				
		1404.00	1412.00	1391.00	1412.00	1388.00				
		1412.00	1420.00	1399.00	1420.00	1396.00				
		1420.00	1428.00	1407.00	1428.00	1404.00				
		1428.00	1436.00	1415.00	1436.00	1412.00				
		1436.00	1444.00	1423.00	1444.00	1420.00				
		1444.00	1452.00	1431.00	1452.00	1428.00				
		1452.00	1460.00	1439.00	1460.00	1436.00				
		1460.00	1468.00	1447.00	1468.00	1444.00				
		1468.00	1476.00	1455.00	1476.00	1452.00				
		1476.00	1484.00	1463.00	1484.00	1460.00				
		1484.00	1492.00	1471.00	1492.00	1468.00				
		1492.00	1500.00	1479.00						

[illegible]

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only*



**Bank Sanaye Iran**  
**US \$40,000,000**  
**Five-Year Term Loan**

Arranged by  
**Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited**  
**(Iranvest)**


Managed and Provided by

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG  
Société Générale  
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.  
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited  
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.  
Crocker National Bank  
Rabomerica International Bank NV  
International Mexican Bank Limited  
-Intermex-

Marine Midland Bank  
Bayerische Vereinsbank International SA  
Commerzbank Aktien Gesellschaft  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company  
Bankers Trust Company  
Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique  
Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord  
(Eurobank)

Agent Bank  
**Iran Overseas Investment Bank Limited**  
**(Iranvest)**

*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



**MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD.**  
(A Japanese Company)

**3,300,000 Shares of Common Stock**

*The above shares have been placed  
by the undersigned*

**YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED      ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED**  
**PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.      JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY LIMITED**

2nd April, 1976.

اسماء بنت ابی بکر



هكذا من الداخل

New Issue  
April 2, 1976

This advertisement appears  
as a matter of record only.

# CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Paris

DM 100,000,000  
7 1/2 % Deutsche Mark Bonds due 1983

unconditionally guaranteed by  
**THE FRENCH STATE**

Issue price: 99 1/2 %

**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
GIROZENTRALE**

**DEUTSCHE BANK  
Aktiengesellschaft**

**SOCIETE GENERALE**

**CAISSE DES DEPOTS  
ET CONSIGNATIONS**

**BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.**

**CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE**

**DRESDNER BANK  
Aktiengesellschaft**

**KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE**

**DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE  
- DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -**

**ALAHJI BANK OF KUWAIT K.S.C.**

**ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.**

**A.E. AMES & CO  
Limited**

**AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.**

**ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.**

**ARAB FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS COMPANY S.A.K.**

**ASIAC-ASIAN INTERNATIONAL  
ACCEPTANCES & CAPITAL Limited**

**BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.**

**JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL  
Limited**

**BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA**

**BANCA DEL GOTTARDO**

**BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO**

**BANCO DI ROMA**

**BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT  
Aktiengesellschaft**

**BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENBERG  
(Overseas) Limited**

**BANK MEES & HOPE NV**

**BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR**

**BANQUE FRANCAISE DE DEPOTS ET DE TITRES**

**BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme**

**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ**

**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.**

**BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.**

**BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS**

**BANQUE DE NEUFELZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET**

**BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS**

**BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG**

**BANQUE ROTHSCCHILD**

**BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE**

**BANQUE WORMS**

**BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND  
WECHSEL-BANK**

**BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE**

**BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK**

**JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.**

**BERLINER BANK  
Aktiengesellschaft**

**BERLINER HANDELS-  
UND FRANKFURTER BANK**

**CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK  
Limited**

**COMMERZBANK  
Aktiengesellschaft**

**COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA  
INTERMOBILIARE S.P.A.**

**CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN**

**CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL**

**CREDIT LYONNAIS**

**CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE**

**CREDITO ITALIANO**

**CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD  
Limited**

**RICHARD DAUS & CO.  
Bankiers**

**DELRÜCK & CO.**

**DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK**

**DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK**

**DG BANK  
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK**

**EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY  
Limited**

**FELLESBANKEN A/S**

**FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE)  
Limited**

**GIROZENTRALE UND BANK  
DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN  
Aktiengesellschaft**

**GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.**

**HAMBROS BANK  
Limited**

**HESSISCHE LANDESBANK  
- GIROZENTRALE -**

**HILL SAMUEL & CO.  
Limited**

**KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI**

**KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL  
Limited**

**KJOSENHAVNS HANDELSBANK**

**KLEINWORT, BENSON  
Limited**

**KREDIETBANK N.V.**

**KUHN**

**Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980**

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the Rate of Interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 12 on Thursday, September 30, 1976 to be Seven and One-half percent (7½%) per annum.

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!











